

10/009612

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 20 Aug 2004 VOL 141 ISS 8

FILE LAST UPDATED: 18 Aug 2004 (20040818/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s 12

L3

72 L2

=> d 13 1-72 bib abs fhitr

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:291950 CAPLUS
 DN 140:315042
 TI Pin1-modulating compounds and methods of use for the treatment of
 Pin1-associated diseases, including cancer
 IN Mckee, Timothy D.; Suto, Robert K.; Tibbitts, Thomas; Sowadski, Janusz
 PA Pintex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 166 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004028535	A1	20040408	WO 2003-US6675	20030303
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,				
	CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				
	GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,				
	LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,				
	PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,				
	UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,				
	TJ, TM				
	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,				
	CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC,				
	NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,				
	GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI US 2002-414077P P 20020926

OS MARPAT 140:315042

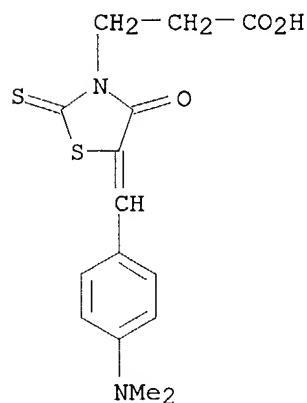
AB The invention is directed to modulators, e.g., inhibitors, of Pin1 and Pin1-related proteins and the use of such modulators for treatment of Pin1 associated states, e.g., for the treatment of cancer. Synthetic methods are included.

IT 7025-24-3

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Pin1-modulating compds. for treatment of Pin1-associated diseases, including cancer)

RN 7025-24-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

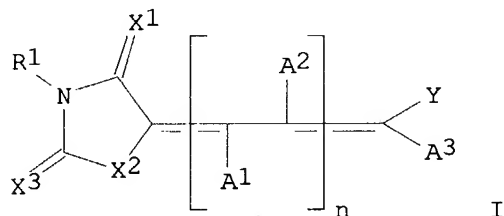


10/009612

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:37422 CAPLUS
 DN 140:79823
 TI Dye-sensitized photoelectric conversion devices
 IN Ikeda, Masaaki; Shigaki, Koichiro; Inoue, Teruhisa
 PA Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 22 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2004014175	A2	20040115	JP 2002-162814	20020604
PRAI	JP 2002-162814		20020604		
OS	MARPAT 140:79823				
GI					



AB The devices comprise oxide semiconductor fine-grain particles sensitized with methine dyes I (A1-3 = H, substituents; X1-3 = imino, alkylimino, aryl imino, O, S, Se; Y = aromatic hydrocarbon moiety with optional certain substitution, (un)substituted organic complex moiety; R1 = H, (un)substituted aliphatic hydrocarbon, aromatic hydrocarbon, or heterocycle; n = integer of 0-4;

A1 with A1 or A3, A2 with A2 or A3 may form ring). Also claimed are solar cells comprising the devices and the semiconductor particles sensitized with the said methine dyes. Devices showing high photoelec. conversion efficiency are obtained at low cost.

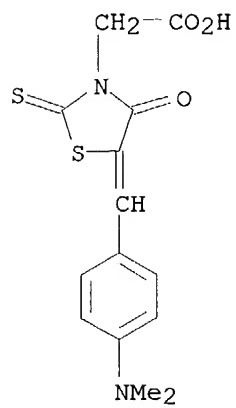
IT **82158-66-5P**

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (methine dye-sensitized oxide semiconductors for solar cells)

RN 82158-66-5 CAPLUS

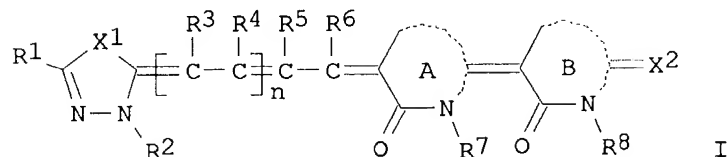
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 3 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:948066 CAPLUS
 DN 140:22035
 TI Photoelectric converters using dyes with good conversion efficiency
 IN Horiuchi, Tamotsu; Miura, Hidetoshi
 PA Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003346925	A2	20031205	JP 2002-150014	20020524
PRAI	JP 2002-150014		20020524		
OS	MARPAT 140:22035				
GI					



AB The converters use the dyes I (R1, R3-R6 = H, alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, alkylthio, heterocyclic residue; R2 = alkyl; R7, R8 = acidic group-containing substituent; A, B = 5-7 membered ring-forming heterocyclic ring; X1 = O, S; X2 = X1, dicyanomethylene, cyanoacetato; m, n = 0-2; C-C double bond may be E or Z type).

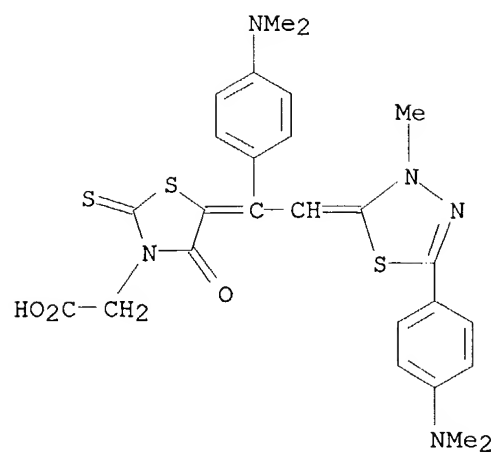
IT **629597-28-0**

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(dye; photoelec. converters using dyes with good conversion efficiency)

RN 629597-28-0 CAPLUS

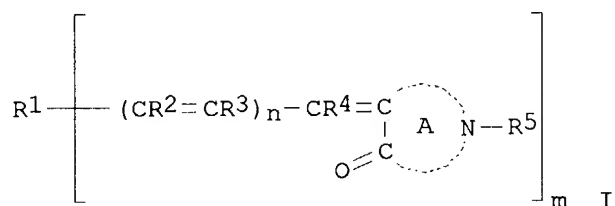
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[1-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-2-[5-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-3-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2(3H)-ylidene]ethylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:735287 CAPLUS
DN 139:263300
TI Photoelectric element containing dye for improved photoelectric conversion
IN Horiuchi, Tamotsu; Miura, Hidetoshi
PA Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003264010	A2	20030919	JP 2002-61830	20020307
PRAI	JP 2002-61830		20020307		
OS	MARPAT 139:263300				
GI					

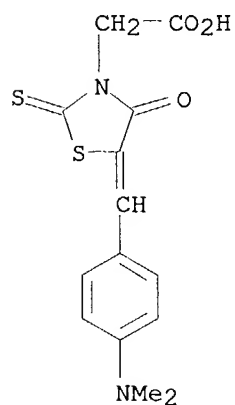


AB The photoelec. element contains ≥ 1 dye represented by I (R1 = aryl, heterocyclyl; R2-4 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, etc.; R5 = acidic substituent; A = carbonyl, heterocyclyl; n = 0-2; and m = 1-3) for an improved photoelec. conversion.

IT **82158-66-5**
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(photoelec. element containing dye for improved photoelec. conversion)

RN 82158-66-5 CAPLUS

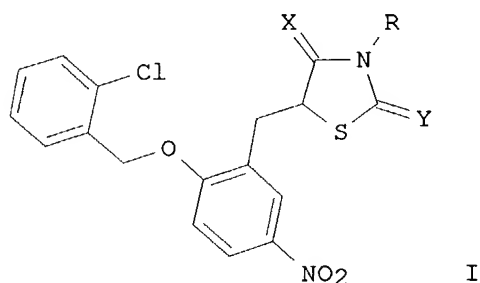
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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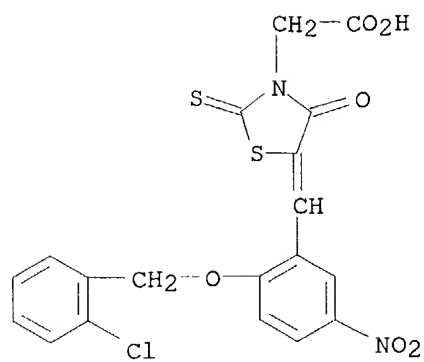
L3 ANSWER 5 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:524152 CAPLUS
DN 140:199242
TI Synthesis and study of antimicrobial activity of azolidine derivatives
with 2-(2-chlorobenzyloxy)-5-nitrophenyl fragments intercalated into
molecules
AU Lesik, R. B.; Zimenkovs'kii, B. S.; Kutsik, R. V.; Atamanyuk, D. V.;
Sementsiv, G. M.
CS L'viv. Derzhavnii Med. Univ. im. Danila Galits'kogo, Lvov, Ukraine
SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (2003), (2), 52-56
CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
PB Zdorov'ya
DT Journal
LA Ukrainian
GI



AB Combinatorial library of azolidine derivs. with 2-(2-chlorobenzyloxy)-5-nitrophenyl fragment in mols., e.g. I [X = O, Y = S, R = H, 3-HOC6H4, HO2CCH2, 2-furylmethyl, etc.; X = Y = O, R = H; X = S, Y = O, R = H], has been synthesized using Knoevenagel condensation and hetero-Diels-Alder cycloaddn. I (X = O; Y = S; R = H) showed significant antimicrobial activity and was selected as the lead compound for search of potential antimicrobial compds. with thiazolidine template.

IT **613218-85-2P**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antimicrobial activity of (chlorobenzyloxy)nitrophenyl-substituted thiazolidinones, imidazolidinones and fused derivs.)

RN 613218-85-2 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]-5-nitrophenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 6 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:417731 CAPLUS

DN 139:6866

TI Preparation of 5-(benzylidene)rhodanines and analogs as antidiabetics and antitumor agents

IN Pfahl, Magnus; Tachdjian, Catherine; Spruce, Lyle W.; Al-Shamma, Hussien A.; Boudjelal, Mohamed; Fanjul, Andrea N.; Wiemann, Torsten R.; Pleynt, David P. M.

PA Maxia Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 118 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

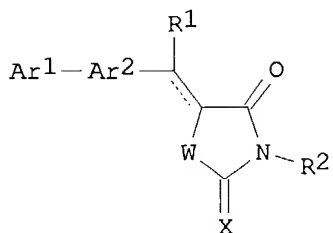
DT Patent

LA English

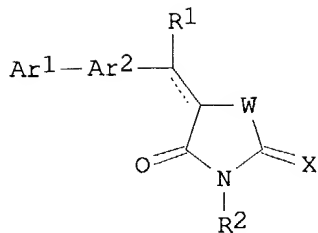
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003043998	A1	20030530	WO 2002-US36583	20021115
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	US 2003144329	A1	20030731	US 2002-298024	20021115
	US 2003216432	A1	20031120	US 2003-384352	20030306
	US 2004034004	A1	20040219	US 2003-384391	20030306
	WO 2003075924	A1	20030918	WO 2003-US6784	20030307
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
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	WO 2003075858	A2	20030918	WO 2003-US7240	20030307
	WO 2003075858	A3	20040318		
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI	US 2001-334794P	P	20011115		
	US 2002-362702P	P	20020308		
	US 2002-362732P	P	20020308		

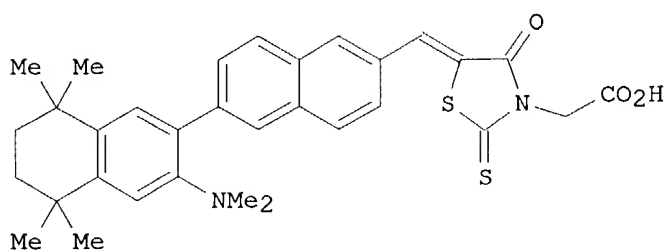
OS MARPAT 139:6866
GI



I



II



III

AB Title benzylidene-substituted 2-thioxo-4-oxothiazolidines and analogs I and II [wherein Ar1 = 2-(R7)-4-(R5)-5-(R6)C6H2 optionally substituted with R8; Ar2 = (hetero)aryl; W = S, O, or NR3; X = O or S; R1 = H or (un)substituted organic radical comprising 1-4 C's; R2 = (un)substituted organic

radical comprising 1-12 C's; R3 = H or (un)substituted organic radical comprising 1-12 C's; C2R5R6 = 5-7 membered non-aromatic ring optionally comprising 1-2 heteroatoms; R7 and R8 = independently H or (un)substituted alkyl or amino; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] were prepared as liver X receptor (LXR), peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPAR γ), protein kinase Akt/PKB (AKT-1/PKBA) inhibitors. For example, esterification of 6-hydroxynaphthoic acid with EtOH (98%), followed by protection with triflic anhydride in CH₂Cl₂ gave 6-(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy)naphthalene-2-carboxylic acid Et ester (100%). Reduction of the ester to the alc. (72%) using DIBAL, conversion to the aldehyde (94%) with PCC, and Suzuki coupling with (3-dimethylamino-5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-yl)boronic acid provided the 6-(tetrahydronaphthalenyl)naphthalene-2-carboxaldehyde (71%). Coupling of the aldehyde with rhodanine-3-acetic acid in the presence of piperidine and acetic acid in toluene afforded III (33% yield, 99.5% purity). The latter antagonized both LXR and PPAR γ activation in vitro in a dose-dependent fashion, reaching inhibition values of about 80%-90% at 10 μ M. Oral administration of III to rats maintained on a high cholesterol atherogenic diet resulted in significant redns. in total serum cholesterol and low d. lipoprotein cholesterol levels with accompanying elevations in high d. lipoprotein cholesterol levels compared to controls. In addition, III displayed selective potency against various human cancer cell lines; e.g. at a concentration of 10 μ M, about 80% of breast cancer cells were killed compared to \leq 50% of other cell lines studied. Thus, I and II are useful in the treatment of diseases, such as,

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cancer, metabolic disorders, Type 2 Diabetes, dyslipidemia, and/or hypercholesterolemia.

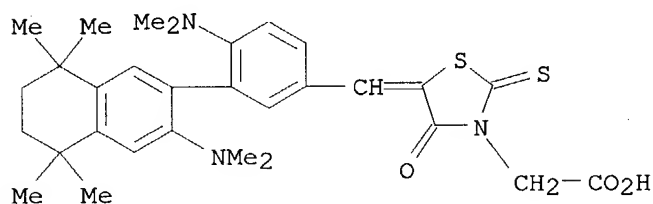
IT **532440-27-0P**, [5-[4-Dimethylamino-3-(3-dimethylamino-5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(antidiabetic and/or antitumor agent; preparation (benzylidene)rhodanines and analogs for treatment of cancer, diabetes, and other diseases)

RN 532440-27-0 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)-3-[3-(dimethylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-2-naphthalenyl]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



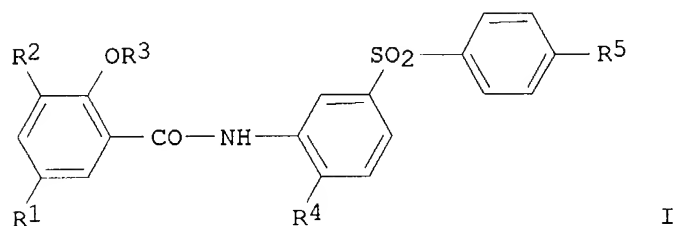
RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:334664 CAPLUS
 DN 138:348686
 TI Small molecules used to increase cell death and treat cancer
 IN Yuan, Junying; Degterev, Alexei; Mitchison, Timothy J.
 PA President and Fellows of Harvard College, USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29 pp., Division of U.S. Ser. No. 736,502,
 abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003083386	A1	20030501	US 2002-196080	20020716
	US 6706766	B2	20040316		
PRAI	US 1999-170329P	P	19991213		
	US 2000-736502	B3	20001213		
OS	MARPAT 138:348686				
GI					



AB The invention features methods for increasing cell death. The invention also features compds. used to increase cell death. The invention further features methods for identifying compds. that increase cell death. The invention specifically claims compds. I (R1, R2, R4, R5 = H, halo, Ph; R3 = H, alkyl). Also included are thiazolidineacetic acid derivs. The compds. of the invention may be used to treat cancer.

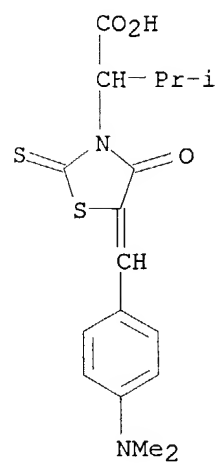
IT **6747-43-9**

RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (small mols. used to increase cell death and treat cancer)

RN 6747-43-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]- α -(1-methylethyl)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 8 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:154253 CAPLUS
 DN 138:198590
 TI Methods for treatment of prevention of cancer or neoplastic diseases
 IN Shore, Gordon C.; Bajorath, Jorgen; Stahura, Florence L.; Murthy,
 Madiraju, S. R.
 PA Gemin X Biotechnologies Inc., Can.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003015788	A1	20030227	WO 2002-CA1097	20020717
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2003119894	A1	20030626	US 2001-910291	20010720
PRAI	US 2001-910291	A	20010720		

OS MARPAT 138:198590

AB The present invention provides methods for treating or preventing cancer or neoplastic disease comprising administering to a patient a compound having the features of a pharmacophore for human anti-apoptotic Bcl protein inhibitors or identified by the in vitro methods for identifying anti-apoptotic-Bcl protein inhibitors. Also disclosed are methods for inhibiting the growth of a cancer cell or a neoplastic cell, comprising contacting the cancer cell or neoplastic cell with a compound having the features of a pharmacophore for human anti-apoptotic-Bcl protein inhibitors.

IT **6747-43-9**

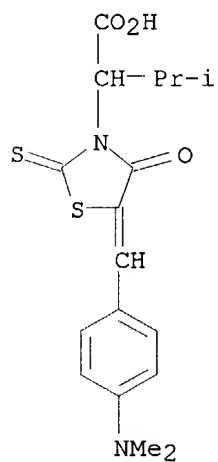
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods for treatment of prevention of cancer or neoplastic diseases using compds. having pharmacophore for anti-apoptotic-Bcl protein inhibitors)

RN 6747-43-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]- α -(1-methylethyl)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

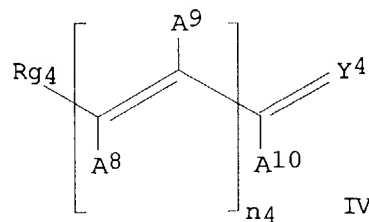
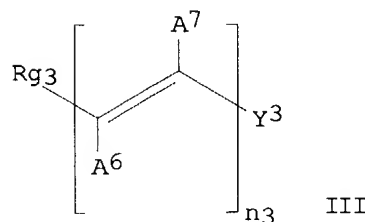
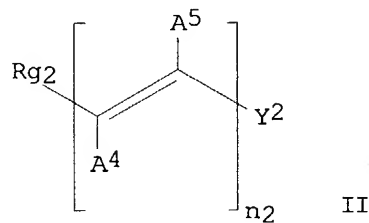
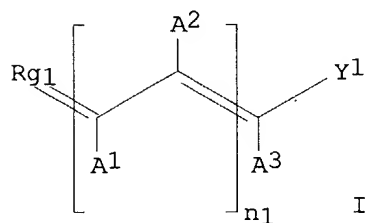


RE.CNT 20

THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:42604 CAPLUS
 DN 138:109587
 TI Pigment sensitized oxide semiconductor for photoelectric converter
 IN Ikeda, Masaaki; Shigaki, Koichiro; Inoue, Teruhisa
 PA Nippon Kayaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 131 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003005481	A1	20030116	WO 2002-JP6833	20020705
	W: AU, CA, CN, KR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
	JP 2003059547	A2	20030228	JP 2001-247963	20010817
	JP 2003115333	A2	20030418	JP 2001-308382	20011004
	JP 2003132965	A2	20030509	JP 2002-195377	20020704
	JP 2003151649	A2	20030523	JP 2002-195344	20020704
	EP 1422782	A1	20040526	EP 2002-745855	20020705
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	JP 2003142172	A2	20030516	JP 2002-241529	20020822
	JP 2003157915	A2	20030530	JP 2002-257907	20020903
PRAI	JP 2001-206678	A	20010706		
	JP 2001-208719	A	20010710		
	JP 2001-247963	A	20010817		
	JP 2001-252518	A	20010823		
	JP 2001-267019	A	20010904		
	JP 2001-308382	A	20011004		
	WO 2002-JP6833	W	20020705		
OS	MARPAT 138:109587				
GI					



AB The photoelec. converter uses fine oxide semiconductor powder sensitized by methine pigments I-IV, where Rg1-Rg4 = various N containing heterocyclic groups; A1-A10 = (substituted) aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon, heterocyclic, amino groups, hydroxyl, alkoxyl group, H, halogen, cyano, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl groups; Y1 and Y2 = (substituted) aromatic hydrocarbon or organo metallic complex groups; Y3 = cyano group, (substituted) aromatic hydrocarbon, heterocyclic, or organometallic complex group; and Y4 = (substituted) aromatic hydrocarbon, heterocyclic, or organometallic complex group; n1 and n4 = 0-4 integer, and n2 and n3 = 0-4 integer. The photoelec. converter is useful for photoelectrochem. cell.

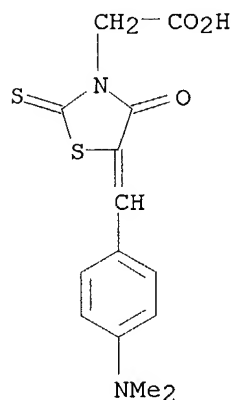
IT **82158-66-5**

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(methine sensitized oxide semiconductors for photoelec. converters in photoelectrochem. cells)

RN 82158-66-5 CAPLUS

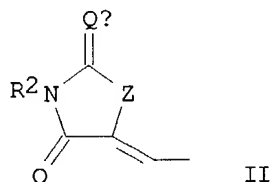
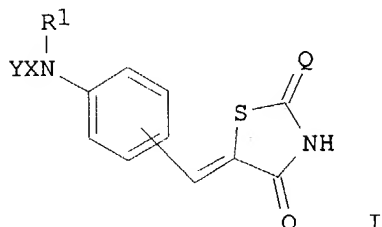
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:847769 CAPLUS
 DN 137:346152
 TI Thiazolidine derivatives as telomerase inhibitors, pharmaceuticals
 containing them, and their use
 IN Kitamura, Takashi; Kato, Kazuhiko; Murakata, Isamu; Yamashita, Nobunori;
 Asai, Akiyoshi
 PA Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 25 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002322162	A2	20021108	JP 2001-129505	20010426
PRAI	JP 2001-129505		20010426		
OS	MARPAT 137:346152				
GI					



AB The derivs. I [Q = O, S; R1 = (un)substituted aralkyl; X = benzene ring, pyridine ring, thiophene ring; if X = benzene ring, then Y = H, (un)substituted lower alkenyl, carboxy, (un)substituted lower alkoxy carbonyl, carbamoyl, (un)substituted lower alkylcarbamoyl, CH:NOH, SO3H, sulfamoyl, lower alkylsulfamoyl, lower alkanoylsulfamoyl, NO2, amino, sulfamoylamino, halo, II [QA = O, S; R2 = H, (un)substituted lower alkyl; if QA = O, then Z = NHCONH, NH]; if X = pyridine or thiophene, then Y = II (QA = O; Z = S)] and their pharmacol. acceptable salts inhibit telomerase and are useful as antitumor agents. 4-I (Q = O, R1 = CH2C6H3Cl2-3,4, X = benzene ring, Y = H) (preparation given) inhibited telomerase at IC50 ≤ 50 μmol/L.

IT **474484-10-1P**

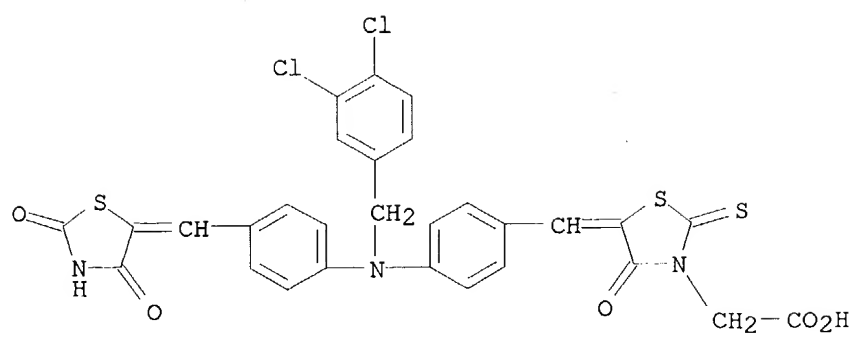
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of thiazolidine derivs. as telomerase inhibitors useful as antitumor agents)

RN 474484-10-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[[[(3,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl][4-[(2,4-dioxo-5-thiazolidinylidene)methyl]phenyl]amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 11 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:73502 CAPLUS

DN 136:272657

TI A Novel Approach for Characterizing Protein Ligand Complexes: Molecular Basis for Specificity of Small-Molecule Bcl-2 Inhibitors

AU Lugovskoy, Alexey A.; Degterev, Alexei I.; Fahmy, Amr F.; Zhou, Pei; Gross, John D.; Yuan, Junying; Wagner, Gerhard

CS Committee on Higher Degrees in Biophysics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 02138, USA

SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (2002), 124(7), 1234-1240
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

AB The increasing diversity of small mol. libraries has been an important source for the development of new drugs and, more recently, for unraveling the mechanisms of cellular events-a process termed chemical genetics. Unfortunately, the majority of currently available compds. are mechanism-based enzyme inhibitors, whereas most of cellular activity regulation proceeds on the level of protein-protein interactions. Hence, the development of small mol. inhibitors of protein-protein interactions is important. When screening compound libraries, low-micromolar inhibitors of protein interactions can be routinely found. The enhancement of affinities and rationalization of the binding mechanism require structural information about the protein-ligand complexes. Crystallization of

low-affinity

complexes is difficult, and their NMR anal. suffers from exchange broadening, which limits the number of obtainable intermol. constraints. Here we present a novel method of ligand validation and optimization, which is based on the combination of structural and computational approaches. We successfully used this method to analyze the basis for structure-activity relationships of previously selected small mol. inhibitors of the antiapoptotic protein Bcl-xL and identified new members of this inhibitor family.

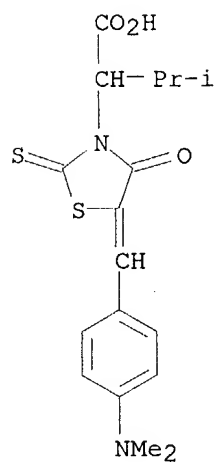
IT **6747-43-9**

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(approach for characterizing protein ligand complexes and mol. basis for specificity of Bcl-2 inhibitors)

RN 6747-43-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]- α -(1-methylethyl)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



RE.CNT 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2001:790483 CAPLUS

DN 136:200370

TI A hyper-polar, multi-chromophoric cyclodextrin derivative: synthesis, and linear and nonlinear optical properties

AU Rekai, El Djouhar; Baudin, Jean-Bernard; Jullien, Ludovic; Ledoux, Isabelle; Zyss, Joseph; Blanchard-Desce, Mireille

CS Departement de Chimie (CNRS UMR 8640) Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, 75231, Fr.

SO Chemistry--A European Journal (2001), 7(20), 4395-4402

CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539

PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH

DT Journal

LA English

OS CASREACT 136:200370

AB A chiral, highly polar, multi-chromophoric supermol. has been designed by gathering seven push - pull chromophores onto a β -cyclodextrin assembling unit through covalent flexible linkers. The photophys. and nonlinear optical properties of this multi-chromophoric conical bundle were investigated and compared with those of the monomeric chromophore. The strongly absorbing multi-chromophoric system combines interesting features: it has a high mol. first-order hyper-polarizability and a very large dipolar moment ($\mu = 38$ D) which reveal a self-arrangement of the dipolar chromophores within the supermol. The confinement of the push-pull chromophores within the nano-scopic bundle affects their optical properties and promotes interactions: the multi-chromophoric supermol. is hypochromically and hypsochromically shifted with respect to its monomeric analog. In addition, the close proximity promotes excitonic coupling, as well as excimer formation phenomena.

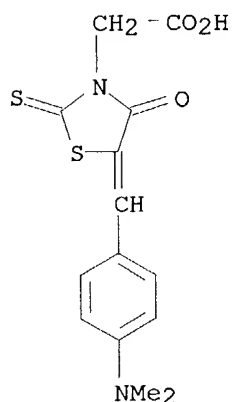
IT **82158-66-5P**

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(synthesis and linear and nonlinear optical properties of a hyperpolar multi-chromophoric cyclodextrin derivative)

RN 82158-66-5 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

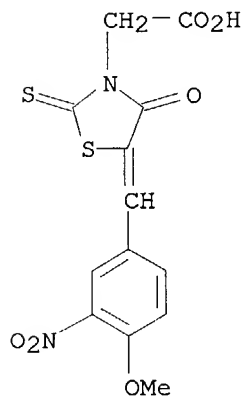


RE.CNT 63 THERE ARE 63 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

10/009612

10/009612

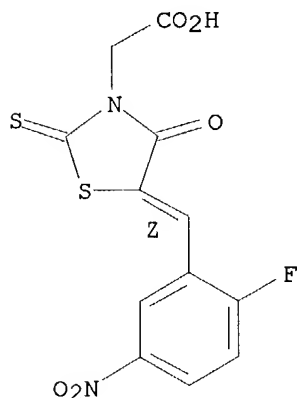
L3 ANSWER 13 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:761614 CAPLUS
DN 136:114650
TI Inhibition of fungal aldose reductase
AU Zheng, Ya-Jun; Tao, Yong; Zhang, Wei; Jordan, Douglas B.
CS Stine-Haskell Research Center, DuPont Agricultural Products, Newark, DE,
19714, USA
SO Protein and Peptide Letters (2001), 8(5), 407-412
CODEN: PPELEN; ISSN: 0929-8665
PB Bentham Science Publishers
DT Journal
LA English
AB Aldose reductase (AR) was cloned from the fungal pathogen, Magnaporthe
grisea, expressed in Escherichia coli and purified to homogeneity. An
exptl. fungicide inhibits the M. grisea AR uncompetitively with respect to
its aldehyde substrate with a K_i of 130 nM, the potency suggesting that AR
is a biochem. target of the fungicide. The M. grisea AR has a high kcat
and large differences in substrate specificities.
IT **312608-00-7P**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(inhibition of fungal aldose reductase)
RN 312608-00-7 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-
thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

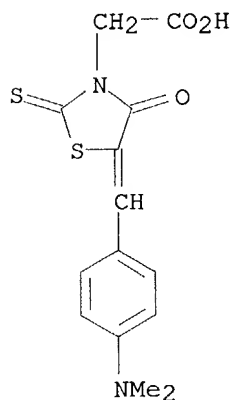
L3 ANSWER 14 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:83645 CAPLUS
 DN 134:305005
 TI Arylalkylidene rhodanine with bulky and hydrophobic functional group as selective HCV NS3 protease inhibitor
 AU Sing, W. T.; Lee, C. L.; Yeo, S. L.; Lim, S. P.; Sim, M. M.
 CS Medicinal and Combinatorial Chemistry Laboratory, Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology, Singapore, 117609, Singapore
 SO Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2001), 11(2), 91-94
 CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
 PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Arylalkylidene rhodanines inhibit hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS3 protease at moderate concns. They are better inhibitors of other serine proteases such as chymotrypsin and plasmin. However, the selectivity of arylmethylidene rhodanines with bulkier and more hydrophobic functional groups increases by 13- and 25-fold towards HCV NS3 protease resp. Arylmethylidene rhodanine (IC₅₀=15 μ M) is 25-fold more selective towards HCV NS3 protease than towards chymotrypsin.
 IT **335059-87-5P**
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (arylalkylidene rhodanine with bulky and hydrophobic functional group as selective hepatitis C virus NS3 protease inhibitor in relation to effect on other proteases)
 RN 335059-87-5 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



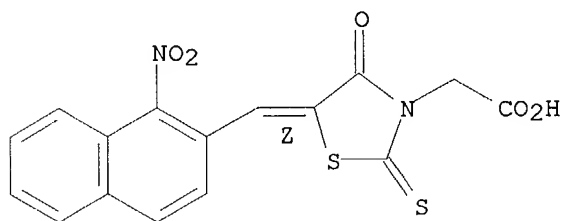
RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:45432 CAPLUS
DN 134:238862
TI Synthesis of p-dimethylaminobenzylidene dyes
AU Zheng, Qing-Dong; Yao, Zu-Guang
CS Institute of Fine Chemicals, East China University of Science and
Technology, Shanghai, 200237, Peop. Rep. China
SO Yingyong Huaxue (2000), 17(6), 663-665
CODEN: YIHUED; ISSN: 1000-0518
PB Yingyong Huaxue Bianji Weiyuanhui
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB Seven p-dimethylaminobenzylidene dyes containing different acceptors have been
synthesized and characterized by IR, ¹H NMR, and elemental anal. Their
electronic absorption spectra in ethanol have been studied, their
 λ_{max} values were in range of 448-492 nm.
IT **82158-66-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis of p-dimethylaminobenzylidene dyes)
RN 82158-66-5 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 16 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:18292 CAPLUS
 DN 134:231503
 TI Imidazolidine/thiazolidine-acetate aldose reductase inhibitors
 AU Fresneau, P.
 CS Lab. Chim. Ther., Groupe Pharmacochim. Mol., Fac. Pharm., La Tronche,
 F38700, Fr.
 SO Annales Pharmaceutiques Francaises (2000), 58(6), 392-404
 CODEN: APFRAD; ISSN: 0003-4509
 PB Masson Editeur
 DT Journal
 LA French
 AB We studied a new family of aldose-reductase inhibitors with an
 imidazolidine arylmethylene and thiazolidine-acetate structure susceptible
 to prevent ocular, renal and vascular complications of insulin-dependent
 diabetes mellitus. We examined the role of the enzyme in the pathol.
 processes involved and reviewed knowledge of known aldose reductase
 inhibitors leading to the development of the basic structure modulated to
 have insight into the different elements of the structure-quant. activity
 relationship. Potential inhibitors are synthesized by condensation of
 heterocyclic rings and aldehyde aromatic rings. Their identity and structure
 were established by magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) based on
 proton-carbon couplage consts. and the homonuclear NOE effect. The
 structure-activity correlations were analyzed on the basis of the IC50
 using a structural model and a phys. model which showed the importance of
 the sulfur atom in the heterocyclic ring due to its important lipophilic
 contribution. Finally, a mol. modeling approach led to a provisional
 descriptive model of the inhibitor-enzyme interaction.
 IT **330565-67-8P**
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
 study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL
 (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (imidazolidine/thiazolidine-acetate aldose reductase inhibitors)
 RN 330565-67-8 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(1-nitro-2-naphthalenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-
 thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

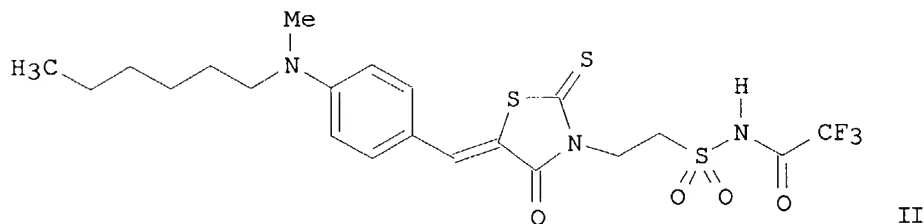
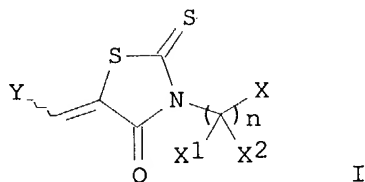


RE.CNT 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

10/009612

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:900627 CAPLUS
DN 134:56661
TI Rhodanine derivatives and their use in inhibiting and imaging amyloids
IN Augelli-Szafran, Corinne Elizabeth; Glase, Shelly Ann; Purchase, Terri
Stoeber
PA Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000076988	A1	20001221	WO 2000-US15072	20000531
	W:			AE, AG, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM	
	RW:			GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	
	BR 2000011440	A	20020319	BR 2000-11440	20000531
	EP 1192144	A1	20020403	EP 2000-939472	20000531
	R:			AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO	
	TR 200103561	T2	20020422	TR 2001-200103561	20000531
	JP 2003502321	T2	20030121	JP 2001-503846	20000531
PRAI	US 1999-138545P	P	19990610		
	WO 2000-US15072	W	20000531		
OS	MARPAT 134:56661				
GI					



AB The invention provides a method of treating Alzheimer's disease using compds. I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts [wherein: X = SO₃H, SO₂NH₂, or certain derivs., tetrazolyl, SONHPh, CONH₂ or certain derivs.,

certain NH₂ derivs., kojic acid nucleus, etc.; Y = certain (un)substituted aminophenyl, aminonaphthyl, indolinyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolinyl groups; n = 1-3; X₁, X₂ = H, C₁-8 alkyl, (CH₂)_yZ; y = 0-4; Z = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, perfluoroalkyl, alkenyl, (un)substituted Ph or naphthyl, OH, alkoxy, alkylthio, SO₃H, CO₂H or derivs., etc.]. Also provided is a method of inhibiting the aggregation of amyloid proteins using I, and a method of imaging amyloid deposits using I. Claims further include compds. I, and pharmaceutical compns. containing I. Examples include 62 synthetic examples (approx. 40 with phys. data), and 4 bioassays. For instance, condensation of rhodanine-3-ethanesulfonic acid with 4-(n-hexylmethylamino)benzaldehyde (prepns. given) in refluxing AcOH in the presence of ACONa, activation of the resultant sulfonic acid using oxalyl chloride, and amidation with CF₃CONH₂ using NaH in DMF, gave title compound II as the (Z)-isomer. In an assay for inhibition of self-seeded amyloid fibril growth, II had an IC₅₀ of 0.3 μM.

IT **313478-96-5**, (Z)-[5-(4-Dipentylaminobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid

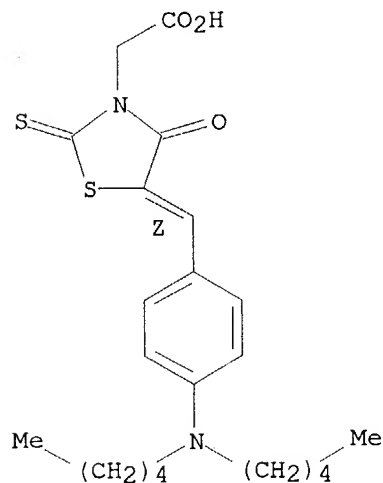
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(starting material; preparation of rhodanine derivs. as amyloid aggregation inhibitors for treatment of Alzheimer's disease and imaging of amyloid deposits)

RN 313478-96-5 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dipentylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

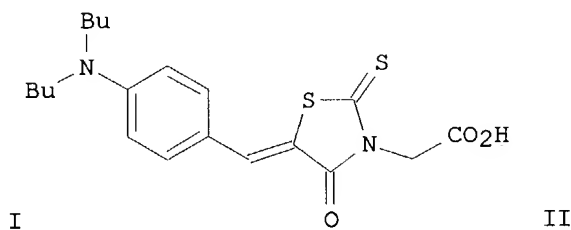
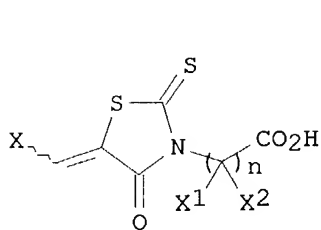
Double bond geometry as shown.



RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:900626 CAPLUS
 DN 134:56660
 TI Rhodanine derivatives for use in a method of inhibiting amyloid protein aggregation and imaging amyloid deposits
 IN Augelli-Szafran, Corinne Elizabeth; Glase, Shelly Ann; Walker, Lary Craswell; Yasunaga, Tomoyuki
 PA Warner-Lambert Company, USA; Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Company
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000076987	A1	20001221	WO 2000-US15069	20000531
	W: AE, AG, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1192143	A1	20020403	EP 2000-938021	20000531
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	TR 200103562	T2	20020422	TR 2001-200103562	20000531
	BR 2000011441	A	20020716	BR 2000-11441	20000531
	JP 2003502320	T2	20030121	JP 2001-503845	20000531
PRAI	US 1999-138544P	P	19990610		
	WO 2000-US15069	W	20000531		
OS	MARPAT 134:56660				
GI					



AB The invention provides a method of treating Alzheimer's disease using compds. I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts [wherein: X = certain (un)substituted aminophenyl, aminonaphthyl, indolinyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolinyl groups; n = 1-3; X1, X2 = H, Cl-8 alkyl, (CH2)yZ; y = 0-4; Z = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, perfluoroalkyl, alkenyl, (un)substituted Ph or naphthyl, OH, alkoxy, alkylthio, SO3H, CO2H or derivs., etc.]. Also provided is a method of inhibiting the aggregation of amyloid proteins using I, and a method of imaging amyloid deposits using I. Claims further include compds. I, and pharmaceutical compns. containing I. Examples include 71 synthetic examples and 4 bioassays. For instance, condensation of rhodanine-3-acetic acid with 4-(dibutylamino)benzaldehyde in refluxing AcOH in the presence of AcONa

gave title compound II as the (Z)-isomer. In an assay for inhibition of self-seeded amyloid fibril growth, II had an IC₅₀ of 1.5 μ M.

IT **313478-92-1P**, (Z)-[5-[(4-Diethylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid

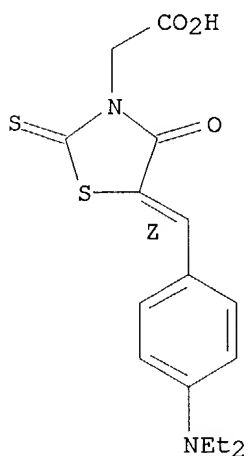
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(drug candidate; preparation of rhodanine derivs. as amyloid protein aggregation inhibitors for treatment of Alzheimer's disease and imaging of amyloid deposits)

RN 313478-92-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

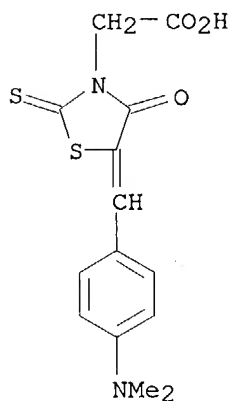
Double bond geometry as shown.



RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

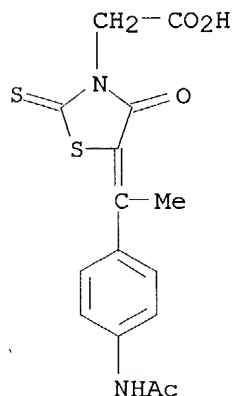
10/009612

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:878257 CAPLUS
DN 134:164463
TI Synthesis and nonlinear optical properties of p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene
dyes containing different acceptors
AU Zheng, Qingdong; Yao, Zuguang; Cheng, Jiqi; Shen, Yaochun; Lu, Zuhong
CS Institute of Fine Chemicals, East China University of Science and
Technology, Shanghai, 200237, Peop. Rep. China
SO Chemistry Letters (2000), (12), 1426-1427
CODEN: CMLTAG; ISSN: 0366-7022
PB Chemical Society of Japan
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 134:164463
AB Several rhodanine-, thiobarbituric acid-, and thiohydantoin-based
p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene dyes were synthesized and the evaluation of
their second-order hyperpolarizabilities (β) using a hyper-Rayleigh
scattering technique was reported. The results show that these dyes have
enhanced β values.
IT **82158-66-5P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dye; preparation and second-order hyperpolarizability of)
RN 82158-66-5 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



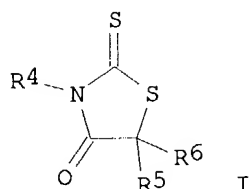
RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:230670 CAPLUS
 DN 133:12352
 TI Pharmacophore model and 3D-QSAR study of two kinds of HCV NS3 serine protease inhibitors
 AU Hou, Tingjun; Wu, Zengru; Liao, Ning; Li, Zheng; Luo, Hongpeng; Wang, Jiaquan; Xu, Xiaojie
 CS Department of Chemistry, Beida-Jiuyuan Molecular Design Laboratory, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Wuli Huaxue Xuebao (2000), 16(3), 196-201
 CODEN: WHXUEU; ISSN: 1000-6818
 PB Beijing Daxue Chubanshe
 DT Journal
 LA Chinese
 AB In this paper, the three-dimensional pharmacophore model of two kinds of HCV NS3 serine protease inhibitors was obtained by using the CATALYST software. Although these two kinds of inhibitors possess quite different structures, yet a common pharmacophore model with very good statistical results can be determined. Although these two kinds of inhibitors possess quite different structures, yet a common pharmacophore model with very good statistical results can be determined. Based on the pharmacophore model, a 3D-QSAR anal. was performed and the model showed good predictive ability (correlation coefficient $R = 0.89$).
 IT **103250-35-7**, RD 4-6157
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (pharmacophore model and 3D-QSAR study of two kinds of HCV NS3 serine protease inhibitors)
 RN 103250-35-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[1-[4-(acetylamino)phenyl]ethylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 21 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:227642 CAPLUS
 DN 132:265191
 TI Preparation of rhodaninecarboxylic acids for treatment of metabolic bone disorders
 IN Esswein, Angelika; Schaefer, Wolfgang; Tsaklakidis, Christos; Honold, Konrad; Kaluza, Klaus
 PA Roche Diagnostics G.m.b.H., Germany
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

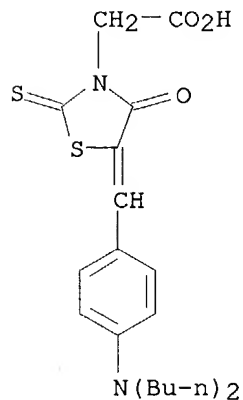
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000018747	A1	20000406	WO 1999-EP7248	19990930
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9963307	A1	20000417	AU 1999-63307	19990930
	EP 1117655	A1	20010725	EP 1999-950575	19990930
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002525362	T2	20020813	JP 2000-572207	19990930
	US 6673816	B1	20040106	US 2001-787917	20010621
	US 2003032813	A1	20030213	US 2002-199057	20020722
PRAI	EP 1998-118493	A	19980930		
	WO 1999-EP7248	W	19990930		
	US 2001-787917	A3	20010621		
OS	MARPAT 132:265191				
GI					



AB Title compds. [I; R4 = CHX(CH2)aR7; R5 = CHR3(CR1:CR2)m(CH2)qR and R6 = H; R5R6 = CR3(CR1:CR2)m(CH2)qR; R = an optionally mono- or polysubstituted (un)saturated mono-, bi-, or tricycle which can contain ≥1 hetero atoms (sic); R1-R3 = H or alkyl; R7 = OH, CO2H, alkoxycarbonyl, Ph, etc.; X = H, carboxy(alkyl), alkoxycarbonyl(alkyl), (di)(alkyl)carbamoyle(alkyl), etc.; a = 0-4; m, q = 0-8] were prepared for stimulation of PTH receptor-mediated cAMP formation (no data). Thus, e.g., 2-(5-benzothien-2-ylmethylene-4-oxo-

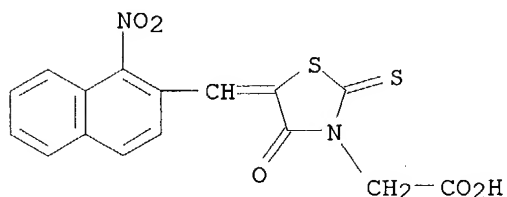
10/009612

2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl)succinic acid was prepared
IT **263333-36-4P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of rhodaninecarboxylic acids for treatment of metabolic bone disorders)
RN 263333-36-4 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



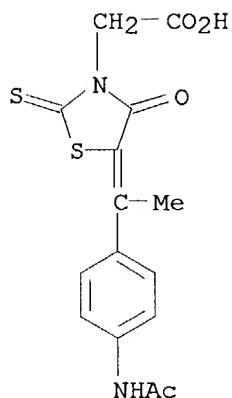
RE.CNT 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1998:686655 CAPLUS
 DN 130:75717
 TI Synthesis, Activity, and Molecular Modeling of New 2,4-Dioxo-5-(naphthylmethylene)-3-thiazolidineacetic Acids and 2-Thioxo Analogs as Potent Aldose Reductase Inhibitors
 AU Fresneau, Patrick; Cussac, Max; Morand, Jean-Marc; Szymonski, Barbara; Tranqui, Duc; Leclerc, Gerard
 CS Laboratoire de Chimie Therapeutique and Laboratoire de Chimie Organique Groupe de Pharmacochimie Moleculaire, Universite Joseph Fourier de Grenoble, La Tronche, 38700, Fr.
 SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1998), 41(24), 4706-4715
 CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A series of 2,4-dioxo-5-(2-naphthylmethylene)-3-thiazolidineacetic acids and 2-thioxo analogs have been prepared as aldose reductase inhibitors. In vitro inhibitory activities of bovine lens aldose reductase were determined by a conventional method. 1-Naphthyl-substituted derivs. of the 2-thioxo series were the more potent inhibitors (IC₅₀ equivalent 10 nM) with similar activity to that of Epalrestat. Structural anal., especially by X-ray crystallog. of two selected compds., and mol. modeling comparisons with Zopolrestat were performed. These results provide explanations of the good activity of the inhibitor, the preference for 1-naphthyl-substituted compds., and the nature of mol. interactions in these systems.
 IT **218433-05-7P**
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation, activity, and mol. modeling of 2,4-dioxo- and 2-thioxo-5-(naphthylmethylene)-3-thiazolidineacetic acids as aldose reductase inhibitors)
 RN 218433-05-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(1-nitro-2-naphthalenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

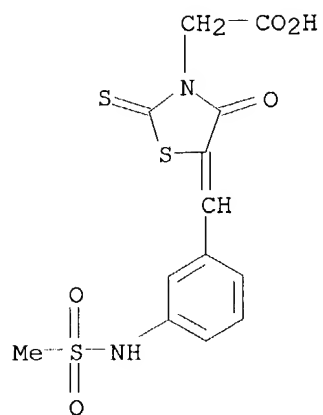
L3 ANSWER 23 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:645780 CAPLUS
 DN 127:314413
 TI Novel hepatitis C virus protease inhibitors: thiazolidine derivatives
 AU Sudo, Kenji; Matsumoto, Yukiharu; Matsushima, Masaaki; Fujiwara, Masatoshi; Konno, Kenji; Shimotohno, Kunitada; Shigeta, Shiro; Yokota, Tomoyuki
 CS Rational Drug Design Laboratories, Matsukawa, 960-12, Japan
 SO Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1997), 238(2), 643-647
 CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
 PB Academic
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB This study evaluated the inhibitory effects of thiazolidine derivs. on hepatitis C virus (HCV) protease and other human serine proteases. The inhibition efficacy was tested with a reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatog. (HPLC) assay system using a NS3-NS4A fusion protein as the HCV protease and a synthetic peptide substrate that mimics the NS5A-5B junction. Nine thiazolidine derivs. showed more than 50% inhibition at 50 µg/mL. The most potent derivative was RD4-6250, with 50% inhibition at a concentration of 2.3 µg/mL; this concentration was lower than those of other protease inhibitors reported previously. The most selective derivative was RD4-6205; with 50% inhibition at a concentration of 6.4 µg/mL, a lower concentration than those on other serine proteases (chymotrypsin, trypsin, plasmin, and elastase). These results suggest that the RD4-6205 skeleton is an important structure for inhibitory activity on the HCV protease NS3-NS4A.
 IT **103250-35-7**, RD 4-6157
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study) (thiazolidine derivs. as hepatitis C virus protease inhibitors)
 RN 103250-35-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[1-[4-(acetylamino)phenyl]ethylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 24 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:392105 CAPLUS
 DN 125:96085
 TI Rhodanine derivatives useful as hypoglycemic agents and for treating
 Alzheimer's disease
 IN Bue-Valleskey, Juliana M.; Hunden, David C.; Jones, Charles D.; Panetta,
 Jill A.; Shaw, Walter N.
 PA Eli Lilly and Co., USA
 SO U.S., 23 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 943, 353, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 2

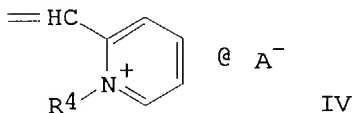
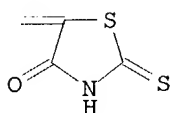
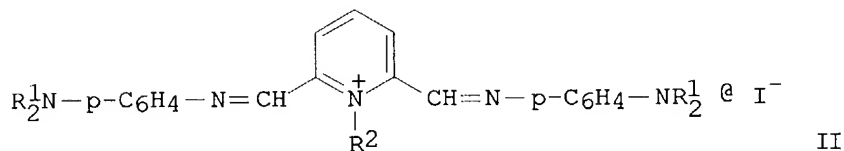
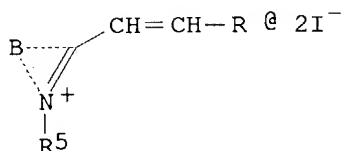
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5523314	A	19960604	US 1994-213651	19940316
	ZA 9306492	A	19950302	ZA 1993-6492	19930902
	IL 106877	A1	19980310	IL 1993-106877	19930902
	IL 119119	A1	19980816	IL 1993-119119	19930902
	CA 2105598	AA	19940311	CA 1993-2105598	19930907
	NO 9303198	A	19940311	NO 1993-3198	19930908
	AU 9346218	A1	19940317	AU 1993-46218	19930908
	AU 676843	B2	19970327		
	HU 70184	A2	19950928	HU 1993-2551	19930908
	RU 2131251	C1	19990610	RU 1993-51176	19930908
	FI 9303946	A	19940311	FI 1993-3946	19930909
	JP 06192091	A2	19940712	JP 1993-224434	19930909
	CN 1091006	A	19940824	CN 1993-119081	19930909
	US 5716975	A	19980210	US 1995-470822	19950606
	US 5661168	A	19970826	US 1996-678015	19960710
	NO 9801911	A	19940311	NO 1998-1911	19980428
PRAI	US 1992-943353	B2	19920910		
	IL 1993-106877	A3	19930902		
	US 1994-213651	A3	19940316		
	US 1994-343271	B1	19941122		
OS	MARPAT 125:96085				
AB	Rhodanine derivs. and pharmaceutical formulations thereof are claimed for treating hyperglycemia and Alzheimer's disease. 5-[(4- Phenoxyphenyl)methylene]-2-thioxo-4-thiazolidinone (I) was prepared, tested for hypoglycemic activity in obese diabetic mice, and formulated in hard gelatin capsules containing I 250, starch 220, and magnesium stearate 10 mg, resp.				
IT	178735-08-5 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (rhodanine derivs. for treating Alzheimer's disease and as hypoglycemic agents)				
RN	178735-08-5 CAPLUS				
CN	3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[3-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]- 4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 25 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1994:148811 CAPLUS
 DN 120:148811
 TI Photographic material with improved gradation
 IN Herrmann, Wolfgang; Tschurnajew, Mirko; Kraft, Monika; Blumenstein, H. Joachim
 PA Filmfabrik Wolfen AG, Germany
 SO Ger. Offen., 7 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 4142936	A1	19930805	DE 1991-4142936	19911224
	DE 4142936	C2	19941006		
PRAI	DE 1991-4142936		19911224		
OS	MARPAT 120:148811				
GI					



AB The title material comprises ≥ 1 Ag halide emulsion layer containing ≥ 1 compd from $RC(:Y)R \cdot 2X^-$, I, and II [$R = R_1R_2R_3N^+-p-C_6H_4-$; $R_1, R_2, R_3, R_5 = Me, Et$; $Y = O, III, IV$ ($A = \text{halogen, methosulfate, ethosulfate}$; $R_4 = \text{alkyl}$); $X = A, \text{perchlorate}$; $2X$ can be replaced by a sulfate; $B = \text{atoms necessary to form a pyridine or quinoline ring}$].

IT **152151-47-8**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (photog. emulsion containing, for improved gradation)

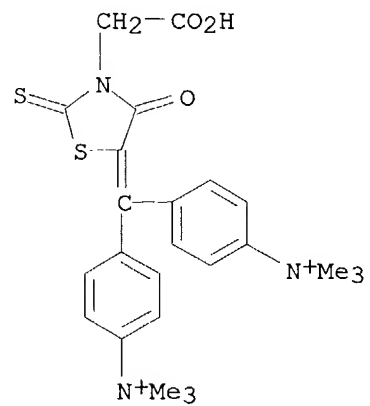
RN 152151-47-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzenaminium, 4,4'-[[3-(carboxymethyl)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-5-thiazolidinylidene]methylene]bis[N,N,N-trimethyl-, bis(methyl sulfate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 152151-46-7

CMF C24 H29 N3 O3 S2

10/009612



CM 2

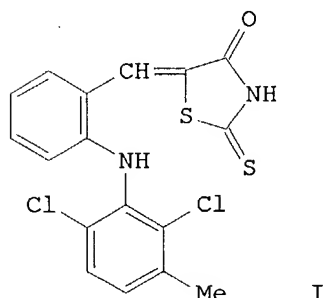
CRN 21228-90-0

CMF C H3 O4 S

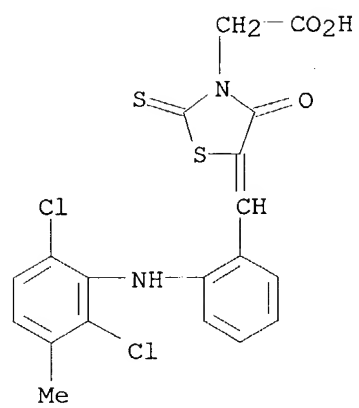
$\text{Me}-\text{O}-\text{SO}_3^-$

10/009612

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1993:539163 CAPLUS
DN 119:139163
TI Synthesis and cyclooxygenase and 5-lipoxygenase inhibitory activity of
some thiazolidin-4-one analogs of meclofenamic acid
AU Boschelli, Diane H.; Connor, David T.; Kuipers, Paul J.; Wright, Clifford
D.
CS Dep. Chem., Warner-Lambert Co., Ann Arbor, MI, 48105, USA
SO Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1992), 2(7), 705-8
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 119:139163
GI



AB Replacement of the carboxylic acid functionality of meclofenamic acid with
select heterocycles converted this cyclooxygenase (CO) inhibitor into dual
inhibitors, e.g., I, of CO and 5-lipoxygenase.
IT **149703-37-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and cyclooxygenase and lipoxygenase inhibitory activities of)
RN 149703-37-7 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-
methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)



L3 ANSWER 27 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1993:506252 CAPLUS

DN 119:106252

TI The crystal structure of 5-(2-nitrophenylmethylene)-2-thioxothiazolidin-4-one-3-(α -benzyl)ethanoic acid: preference for the Z-configuration

AU Nyburg, Stanley C.; Parkins, Adrian W.; Smith, Brian V.

CS Dep. Chem., King's Coll. London, London, WC2R 2LS, UK

SO Journal of Crystallographic and Spectroscopic Research (1993), 23(6), 459-63

CODEN: JCREDB; ISSN: 0277-8068

DT Journal

LA English

AB The title compound is monoclinic, space group P2₁/n, with a 8.303(10), b 30.621(14), c 8.639(10 Å, β 60.71(9)°; d_c = 1.44 for Z = 4, R = 0.056, R_w = 0.060 for 1644 reflections. The atomic coordinates are given. The title compound has the Z-configuration at the exocyclic double bond. Steric hindrance within the mol. is responsible for a considerable deviation from planarity in some regions of the mol. The relation of this compound to the structural pattern shown by other thiazolidin-4-one derivs. is briefly discussed.

IT 149222-19-5

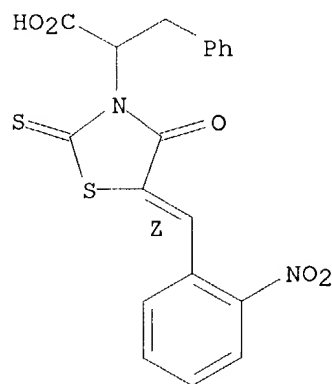
RL: PRP (Properties)

(crystal structure of)

RN 149222-19-5 CAPLUS

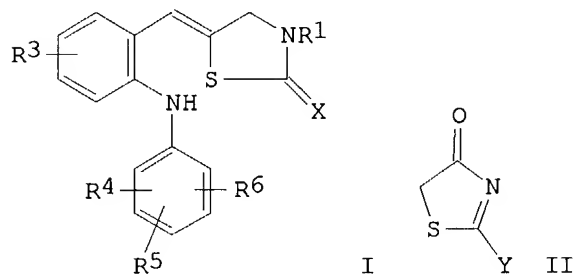
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(2-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo- α -(phenylmethyl)-2-thioxo-, (Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L3 ANSWER 28 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1993:38921 CAPLUS
 DN 118:38921
 TI Preparation of 2-substituted thiazolidinone, oxazolidinone, and
 imidazolidinone derivatives of fenamates as antiinflammatory agents
 IN Belliotti, Thomas R.; Boschelli, Diane H.; Connor, David T.; Kostlan,
 Catherine R.
 PA Warner-Lambert Co., USA
 SO U.S., 12 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5143929	A	19920901	US 1991-697822	19910509
PRAI	US 1991-697822		19910509		
OS	MARPAT 118:38921				
GI					



AB Title compds. I [X = O, S, HN; R1 = alkyl, R2O2CCH2 wherein R2 not
 defined; R3-R6 = H, halo, F3C, alkyl, NC, HO, alkoxy, O2N, R8R7N wherein
 R7, R8 = H, alkyl, acyl, (O)nS wherein x = 0-2] and II [Y = HO, HS, H2N,
 R9S wherein R9 = alkyl, R10O2CCH2 wherein R10 = H, alkyl, R9(O)xS wherein
 w = 0-2, R10R9N, etc., (no examples or claims for oxazolidine or
 imidazolidinone] and salt thereof, are prepared To 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-
 methylphenyl)amino]benzaldehyde at room temperature and 3-methylrhodanine in
 AcOH was added β -alanine and refluxed to give (Z)-I (X = S, R1 = Me,
 R4 = 2-Cl, R5 = 6-Cl, R6 = 3-Me) (III). In a test for antiinflammatory
 activity III at 10 μ M showed 100% inhibition of LTB4 formation.

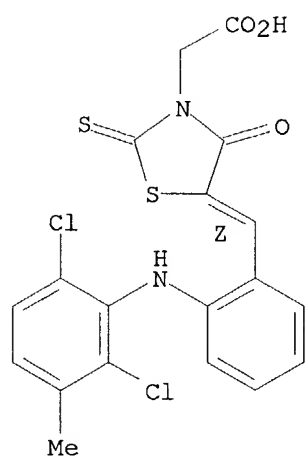
IT **144988-02-3P**

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, as antiinflammatory agent)

RN 144988-02-3 CAPLUS

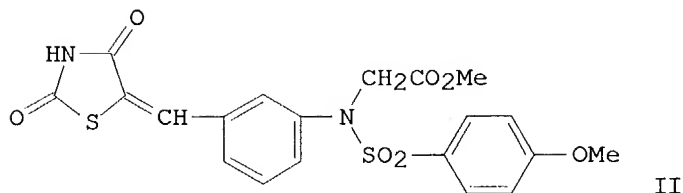
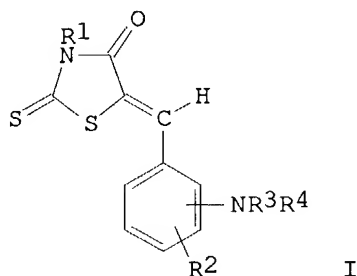
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-
 methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (Z)- (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L3 ANSWER 29 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1992:490273 CAPLUS
 DN 117:90273
 TI Preparation of 5-benzylidenerhodanine derivatives as aldose reductase inhibitors
 IN Kato, Hiroki; Sueda, Noriyoshi; Kinoshita, Nobusuke
 PA Nisshin Seifun K. K., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

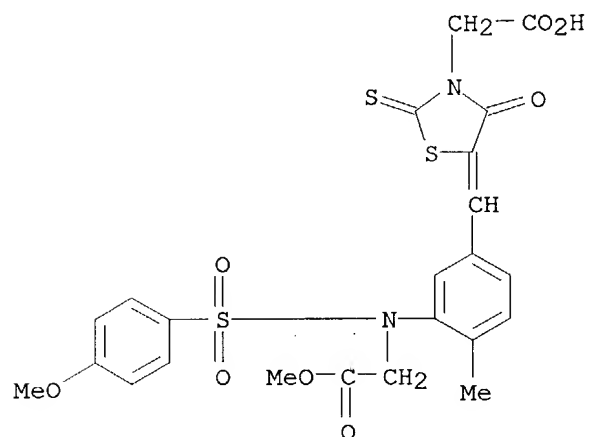
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 04099770	A2	19920331	JP 1990-217068	19900820
	JP 3024781	B2	20000321		
PRAI	JP 1990-217068		19900820		
OS	MARPAT 117:90273				
GI					



AB The title compds. [I; R1 =H, HO2CCH2, alkoxy carbonylmethyl; R2 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy; R3 = H, alkyl, benzyl, carboxymethyl, alkoxy carbonylmethyl; R4 = alkyl, (un)substituted alkanoyl or alkenoyl, XAr; X = CO, SO2; Ar = (un)substituted Ph, naphthyl, thienyl, pyridyl, aryl; provided that when R3 = H or alkyl, R4 = group other than alkyl], useful for treatment for diabetes complications, are prepared Thus, a mixture of rhodanine 11, Me [(3-formylphenyl)(4-methoxybenzenesulfonyl)amino]acetate 12, and ACONH4 12 mmol in PhMe was refluxed for 2 h to give 75.4% title compound II. I at 10-6 M in vitro inhibited 81.4-94.2% aldose reductase. Tablets, granules, and an injection solution containing II were formulated.

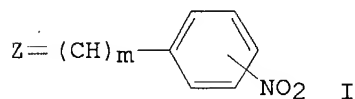
IT 142912-05-8P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

RN
CN

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1991:666702 CAPLUS
 DN 115:266702
 TI Super-high contrast silver halide material
 IN Altavilla, Alexander
 PA International Paper Co., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9109345	A1	19910627	WO 1990-US7454	19901217
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	CA 2071499	AA	19910619	CA 1990-2071499	19901217
	EP 506876	A1	19921007	EP 1991-902840	19901217
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 05502739	T2	19930513	JP 1991-503267	19901217
PRAI	US 1989-452847		19891218		
	WO 1990-US7454		19901217		
OS	MARPAT 115:266702				
GI					



AB Claimed is a silver halide photog. material comprising radiation-sensitive silver halide grains capable of forming a surface-latent image, a binder, a dot quality-promoting amount of at least 1 compound represented by R1(NR2)_nC(:Y)N(R3)R4NHNHCOCOX [X = NR5R6, OR7; R1, R2 = H, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, Ph, etc.; R3 = H, (substituted) benzyl provided that R3 is H when neither R1 nor R2 is H; R1 and R2 or R1 and R3 can be linked together to form a heterocyclic ring system; R4 = (substituted) divalent aromatic group; R5-R7 = H, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, Ph, naphthyl; R5 and R6 can be linked to form a heterocyclic system; Y = S, O; n = 0 or 1; n = 1 when Y = S] and a pepper-reducing amount of at least one compound of formula I. For I, Z = benzothiazole, quinoline, indolenine, etc., m = 0 to 6. The title material has high sensitivity and is substantially free of black spots or pepper. The use of the title material gives super-high contrast images.

IT **103503-34-0P**

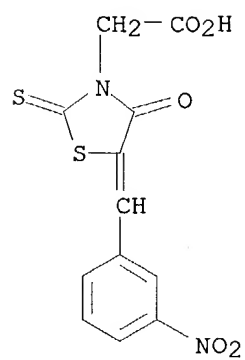
RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, as pepper-reducing agent in photog. material)

RN 103503-34-0 CAPLUS

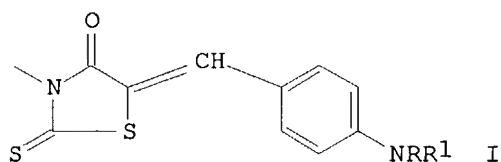
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 31 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:129159 CAPLUS
 DN 112:129159
 TI Photoconductive toners having a polymer regularly substituted with
 aminobenzylidenerhodanine group
 IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Koyama, Yoshihiro
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01173064	A2	19890707	JP 1987-333456	19871228
PRAI	JP 1987-333456		19871228		
GI					



AB Photoconductive toners contain a chain polymer regularly substituted with
 a rhodanine-containing group I [R, R1 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl] at its
 side chains. The toners exhibit good photocond. toward visible ray
 without using carrier-generating pigment and provide high quality color
 images. Thus, p-chloromethylstyrene was treated with 3-carboxymethyl-5-(p-
 diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine from 3-carboxymethylrhodanine and
 p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde then the resulted monomer was polymerized to give a
 polymer. A dispersion containing the polymer and acrylic monomer-styrene
 copolymer (1:1 weight ratio) was spray-dried and the resulted toner was mixed
 with a ferrite carrier to give an electrophotog. developer which gave high
 quality orange images by using blue light.

IT **117648-60-9**, 3-Carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanin
 e

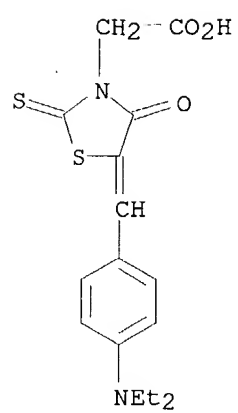
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(reaction of, photoconductor from, for electrophotog. developer toner
with visible ray sensitivity)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
 thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

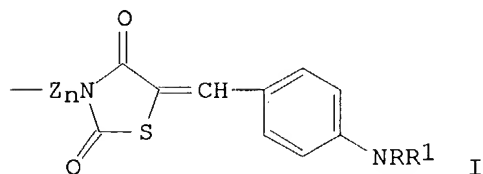
10/009612



10/009612

L3 ANSWER 32 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1990:129150 CAPLUS
DN 112:129150
TI Transparent orange toners having a benzylidenerhodanine-containing polymer
IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Hara, Mayumi
PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01173056	A2	19890707	JP 1987-333461	19871228
PRAI	JP 1987-333461		19871228		
GI					



AB Transparent orange toners contain a polymer prepared by radical polymerization
of monomers having a rhodanine-containing group I [R, R1 = H, alkyl (substituted)
aryl; Z = divalent organic group; n = 0, 1] in the presence of polymerization
for initiators. The toners provide high quality orange images especially useful
of overhead projection slides. Thus, p-chloromethylstyrene was treated with
3-carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine from
3-carboxymethylrhodanine and p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde then the resulted
monomer was polymerized in the presence of AIBN to give a polymer. A mixture
of the polymer and Bontron E-84 (charge-controlling agent) was kneaded,
pulverized, and mixed with Aerosil R972 (hydrophobic silica) and then with
a ferrite carrier to obtain a electrophotog. developer which gave highly
transparent clear orange images.

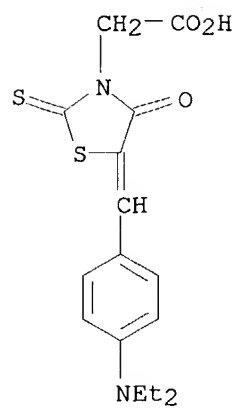
IT **117648-60-9**

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, orange colorant from, for transparent electrophotog.
developer toner, for overhead projector slide)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

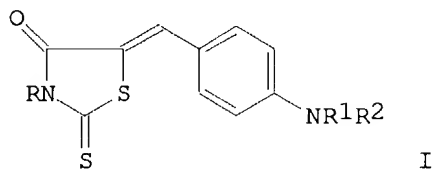
10/009612



L3 ANSWER 33 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:108546 CAPLUS
 DN 112:108546
 TI Electrophotographic photoconductive materials comprising a rhodanine derivative and a halogen-containing polymer
 IN Uriyu, Toshiuki; Nishiguchi, Toshihiko
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01142649	A2	19890605	JP 1987-301706	19871130
	JP 05020735	B4	19930322		
	US 4885369	A	19891205	US 1988-278237	19881130
PRAI	JP 1987-301706		19871130		
	JP 1987-301716		19871130		
	JP 1987-301721		19871130		
	JP 1987-301722		19871130		
	JP 1987-301723		19871130		

GI

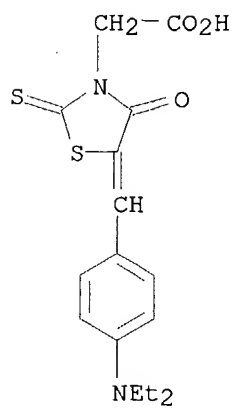


AB Electrophotog. photoconductive materials comprise a rhodanine derivative I [R = (substituted) alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, amino; R1-2 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl] and a halo-containing polymer. The materials have no charge-generating pigment and exhibit good photocond. toward visible light. Thus, an Al substrate was coated with a composition containing I (R = CH2CO2H; R1 = R2 = Et) 50 and Saran [II; poly(vinylidene chloride)] 100 parts to give a photoreceptor, which showed high sensitivity, compared to a control containing polycarbonate resin in place of II.

IT **117648-60-9P**, 3-Carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation and use of, as photoconductor, in electrophotog. photoreceptor)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

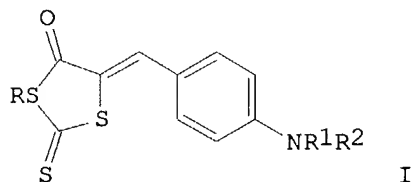
10/009612



10/009612

L3 ANSWER 34 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1990:88278 CAPLUS
DN 112:88278
TI Light-permeable orange toners containing a rhodanine derivative as a coloring component
IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Hara, Mayumi
PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01147467	A2	19890609	JP 1987-308172	19871203
PRAI	JP 1987-308172		19871203		
GI					



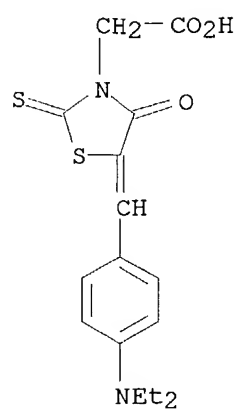
AB Light-permeable orange toners contain, as a coloring component, a rhodanine derivative I [R = (substituted) alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, or amino; R1, R2 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl]. The toners provide high quality orange images useful for overhead projection slides. Thus, a mixture of I (R = CH2CO2H; R1 = R2 = Et), polystyrene resin, and Bontron E-84 (charge-controlling agent) was kneaded, pulverized, and then mixed with Aerosil R972 (colloidal silica) and with a ferrite carrier to give an electrophotog. developer which gave high quality overhead projection slides with clear orange images.

IT **117648-60-9P**, 3-Carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and use of, as colorant, for electrostatic developer toner)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS

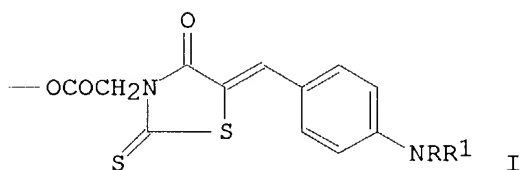
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 35 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:45685 CAPLUS
 DN 112:45685
 TI Photoconductive toners containing a polymer having a rhodanine derivative
 in its side chains and a charge-transporting material
 IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Koyama, Yoshihiro
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

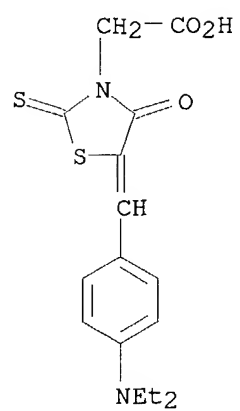
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 01147476	A2	19890609	JP 1987-308181	19871203
PRAI	JP 1987-308181		19871203		
GI					



AB Photoconductive toners are prepared by dispersing or dissolving a
 charge-transporting material in a chain polymer having a rhodanine derivative
 I [R, R1 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl] in its side chains. The toners
 show photocond. at visible regions without using carrier-generating
 material and provide high quality color images. Thus, a dispersion containing
 polystyrene having I (R = R1 = Et) in its side chains and
 4-diethylaminobenzaldehyde 1,2-diphenylhydrazone was spray-dried, and the
 resulting toner was mixed with a ferrite carrier to give an electrophotog.
 developer which gave high quality orange images by using blue light.

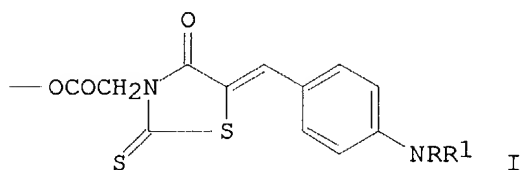
IT **117648-60-9P**, 3-Carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodani
 ne
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation and reaction of, rhodanine derivative side chain-containing
 polymer
 from, as photoconductor for electrostatic developer toner)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
 thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 36 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:45682 CAPLUS
 DN 112:45682
 TI Light-permeable orange toners containing a polymer having a rhodanine derivative in its side chains as a coloring component
 IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Hara, Mayumi
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01147472	A2	19890609	JP 1987-308177	19871203
PRAI	JP 1987-308177		19871203		
GI					



AB Light-permeable orange toners contain, as a coloring component, a polymer having a rhodanine derivative I [R, R1 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl] in its side chains. The toners provide high quality orange images useful for overhead projection slides. Thus, a mixture of polystyrene having I (R = R1 = Et) in its side chains 100 and Bontron E-84 (charge-controlling agent) 2 parts was kneaded, pulverized, and then mixed with Aerosil R972 (colloidal silica) and with a ferrite carrier to give an electrophotog. developer which gave high quality overhead projection slides with clear orange images.

IT **117648-60-9P**

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

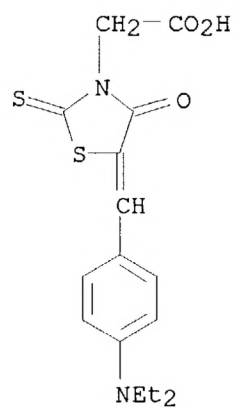
(preparation and reaction of, rhodanine derivative-containing styrene polymer from,

as colorant for electrostatic developer toner)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS

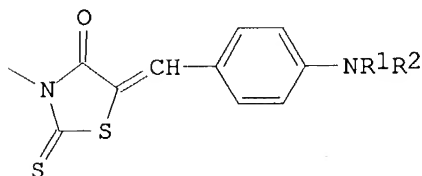
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 37 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:28124 CAPLUS
 DN 112:28124
 TI Manufacture of rhodanine-containing charge-generating material
 IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Hayata, Hiromi
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 01172835	A2	19890707	JP 1987-331584	19871226
PRAI	JP 1987-331584		19871226		
GI					



I

AB The title charge generator comprising a chain mol. polymer regularly branched with rhodanine group I [R1-2 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl] is prepared by polymerization, in the presence of a radical initiator, of a monomer from BAp-I (B = reactive substituent; A = divalent organic group; p = 1, 0) and a reactive group-substituted monomer. The material, having improved film-forming property and creating carriers in visible ray, is useful for an electrophotog. photoconductor. Thus, 3-carboxymethylrhodanine and p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde were treated to give 3-carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine, which was treated with p-chloromethylstyrene to give a monomer then polymerized in the presence of AIBN in THF to give the title charge generator. Then, a composition comprising the charge generator, 4-diethylaminobenzaldehyde 1,2-diphenylhydrazone, and THF was applied onto an Al sheet and heated to give an electrophotog. photoconductor.

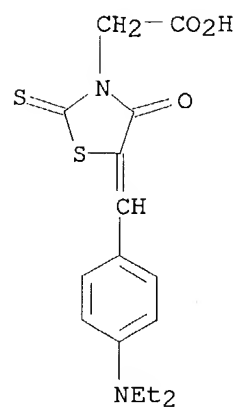
IT **117648-60-9**

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reaction of, charge generating agent from, for electrophotog. photoconductor)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS

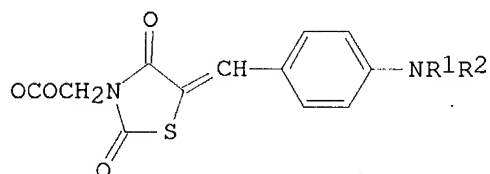
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 38 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1989:644286 CAPLUS
 DN 111:244286
 TI Rhodanine-containing electrophotographic photoconductor
 IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Yamamura, Mika
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 10

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01147463	A2	19890609	JP 1987-308178	19871203
	US 4965155	A	19901023	US 1988-279083	19881202
PRAI	JP 1987-308178		19871203		
	JP 1987-321033		19871217		
	JP 1987-321034		19871217		
	JP 1987-322308		19871218		
	JP 1987-322309		19871218		
	JP 1987-333451		19871228		
	JP 1987-333452		19871228		
	JP 1987-333453		19871228		
	JP 1987-333454		19871228		
	JP 1987-333455		19871228		
OS	CASREACT 111:244286				
GI					



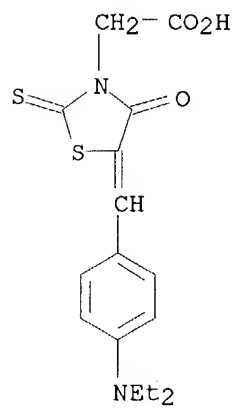
I

AB The title photoconductor has a charge-generator comprising a chain mol. polymer branched with a rhodanine group I [R1, R2 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl], which is contained in a layer having a charge-transporting material or in another layer laminated below a layer comprising a dispersion or solution of a charge-transporting material and a binder resin. Thus, chloromethylated polystyrene was treated with 3-carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine to give a charge generator, which was blended with N,N-diethylaminobenzaldehyde N',N'-diphenylhydrazone, and THF then the resulting composition was applied onto an Al sheet and heated to give the title photoconductor showing improved smoothness and wear resistance.

IT **117648-60-9D**, reaction products with polymers
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (electrophotog. photoconductor containing, with improved smoothness and wear resistance)

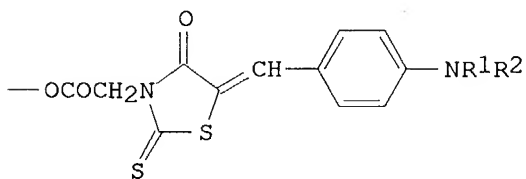
RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 39 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1989:644277 CAPLUS
 DN 111:244277
 TI Electrophotographic charge carrier-generating agents, and manufacturing method
 IN Uryu, Toshiki; Nishiguchi, Toshihiko
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 01147462	A2	19890609	JP 1987-308171	19871203
	JP 05020740	B4	19930322		
PRAI	JP 1987-308171		19871203		
GI					



AB The title agents are linear polymers having rhodanine groups of the structure I (R1, R2 = H, alkyl, aryl) as ester-bonded side chains. The method of manufacturing these agents involves reaction of polymers having halomethyl side chains with rhodanine derivs. having a nucleophilic group in aprotic solvents and in the presence of bases. These agents are sensitive in the visible region without addition of sensitizers, and readily form solid solns. with hydrazones, triphenylamines, and pyrazolines that are used as charge carrier-transporting agents, so that photoconductors are manufactured by a simple coating process. Thus, 19 mol%-chloromethylated polystyrene was prepared from polystyrene and chloromethyl methyl ether. 3-Carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine (II) was obtained by reaction of 3-carboxymethylrhodanine and p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde. Reaction of chloromethylated polystyrene and II in DMF containing Et3N and precipitation gave the modified polymer absorbing at 473 nm, with nearly 100% conversion. A THF- or CHCl3 solution of this polymer and 4-diethylaminobenzaldehyde 1,2-diphenylhydrazone (20 weight% of the polymer) was coated on a glass plate and dried to obtain a photoconductor, which showed a maximum photocurrent at 473 nm.

IT **117648-60-9P**

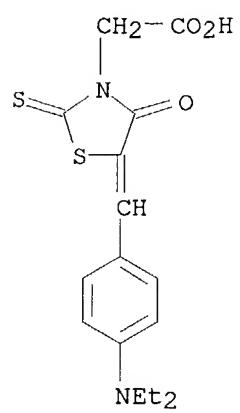
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and reaction of, with chloromethylated polystyrene, electrophotog. charge carrier-generating agent from)

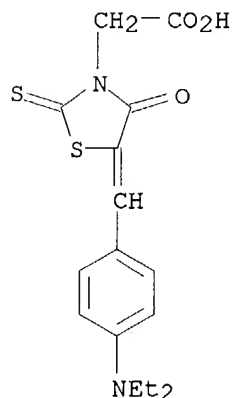
RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

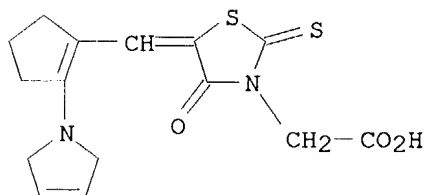


L3 ANSWER 40 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1988:611582 CAPLUS
DN 109:211582
TI Synthesis and photoconductivity of polystyrene containing N-substituted
5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine group in side chains
AU Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Uryu, Toshiyuki
CS Mita Ind. Co., Ltd., Osaka, 540, Japan
SO Polymer Journal (Tokyo, Japan) (1988), 20(8), 679-84
CODEN: POLJB8; ISSN: 0032-3896
DT Journal
LA English
AB Chloromethylated polystyrene was esterified with 3-carboxymethyl-5-(p-
diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine. The wavelength of the peak absorbance
of the polymer solution in THF was 473 nm. The photo-carrier generation of
this polymer was investigated by measuring current-voltage
characteristics. A solid solution of the polymer and a carrier transport
material such as 4-diethylaminobenzaldehyde-1,1-diphenylhydrazone
exhibited very large photocond. The photocond. was greatly influenced by
the atmospheric and an electrode.
IT **117648-60-9DP**, reaction products with chloromethylated polystyrene
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and photocond. of)
RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 41 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1987:646599 CAPLUS
 DN 107:246599
 TI Emulsions and photographic elements containing ruffled silver halide grains
 IN Maskasky, Joe E.
 PA Eastman Kodak Co., USA
 SO U.S., 58 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4643966	A	19870217	US 1985-772271	19850903
	CA 1280312	A1	19910219	CA 1986-515953	19860814
	EP 215612	A2	19870325	EP 1986-306797	19860903
	EP 215612	A3	19881130		
	EP 215612	B1	19930224		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB				
	JP 62124552	A2	19870605	JP 1986-206043	19860903
	JP 08012390	B4	19960207		
PRAI	US 1985-772271		19850903		
	US 1985-811132		19851219		
	US 1985-811133		19851219		
AB	A method of preparation of Ag halide grains of cubic lattice structure having ruffled faces is described for photog. emulsion. In an emulsion a growth modifier is added to develop the ruffled faces. A photog-material employing the above emulsion has higher speed. Thus, tubular grain ruffled Ag(Br,I) emulsion was prepared by using 5-carbethoxy-4-hydroxy-1,3,3a,7-tetraazaindene. The ruffles were small, closely positioned, and uniformly distributed over the faces of the tubular grains.				
IT	92751-80-9				
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(growth modifier, for silver halide grains in photog. emulsion)				
RN	92751-80-9 CAPLUS				
CN	3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L3 ANSWER 42 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1987:587283 CAPLUS
 DN 107:187283
 TI Silver halide emulsions
 PA Eastman Kodak Co., USA
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 49 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 7

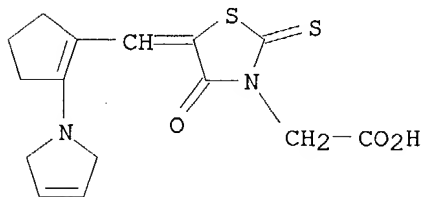
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 62124551	A2	19870605	JP 1986-206042	19860903
	US 4724200	A	19880209	US 1986-882113	19860703
	CA 1281227	A1	19910312	CA 1986-515954	19860814
	EP 233396	A2	19870826	EP 1986-306829	19860903
	EP 233396	A3	19881228		
	EP 233396	B1	19910731		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB				
	CA 1284050	A1	19910514	CA 1986-520256	19861010
	CA 1284051	A1	19910514	CA 1986-520478	19861015
	BR 8606237	A	19870929	BR 1986-6237	19861217
	BR 8606238	A	19870929	BR 1986-6238	19861217
	EP 227444	A2	19870701	EP 1986-309922	19861218
	EP 227444	A3	19881130		
	EP 227444	B1	19920325		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	EP 228256	A2	19870708	EP 1986-309921	19861218
	EP 228256	A3	19881130		
	EP 228256	B1	19920304		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	EP 423840	A1	19910424	EP 1990-121599	19861218
	EP 423840	B1	19960221		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AT 73240	E	19920315	AT 1986-309921	19861218
	AT 74217	E	19920415	AT 1986-309922	19861218
	JP 62157024	A2	19870713	JP 1986-301838	19861219
	JP 05012696	B4	19930218		
	JP 62163046	A2	19870718	JP 1986-301837	19861219
	JP 04081782	B4	19921224		
	US 4713323	A	19871215	US 1987-15405	19870217
	US 4713320	A	19871215	US 1987-15270	19870217
PRAI	US 1985-772230		19850903		
	US 1985-811132		19851219		
	US 1985-811133		19851219		
	US 1986-882113		19860703		
	EP 1986-309921		19861218		
	EP 1986-309922		19861218		
AB	The title product contains particles having trapezoidal icositetrahedral faces. Thus, a growth modifier of 3-Et-5-(3-Me-2-thiazolinylidene)rhodamine dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide was added to an aqueous emulsion of octahedral AgBr particles 0.8 μ m in average particle size and containing gelatin with addition of triethylamine at 40°, and a 2.5 mol AgNO3 solution was added to the aqueous emulsion at a constant rate and 60° with necessary addition of KBr solution for 125 min. AgBr particles having {211} were grown.				
IT	36442-89-4				
	RL: USES (Uses)				

10/009612

(growth modifiers from, for silver bromide particle growth with
trapezoidal icositetrahedral faces)

RN 36442-89-4 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-
cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)



● Na

L3 ANSWER 43 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1987:506200 CAPLUS

DN 107:106200

TI Silver halide photographic emulsions with novel grain faces (5)

IN Maskasky, Joe Edward

PA Eastman Kodak Co., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 105 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 215612	A2	19870325	EP 1986-306797	19860903
	EP 215612	A3	19881130		
	EP 215612	B1	19930224		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB				
	US 4643966	A	19870217	US 1985-772271	19850903
	CA 1284050	A1	19910514	CA 1986-520256	19861010
	CA 1284051	A1	19910514	CA 1986-520478	19861015
	BR 8606237	A	19870929	BR 1986-6237	19861217
	BR 8606238	A	19870929	BR 1986-6238	19861217
	EP 227444	A2	19870701	EP 1986-309922	19861218
	EP 227444	A3	19881130		
	EP 227444	B1	19920325		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	EP 228256	A2	19870708	EP 1986-309921	19861218
	EP 228256	A3	19881130		
	EP 228256	B1	19920304		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	EP 423840	A1	19910424	EP 1990-121599	19861218
	EP 423840	B1	19960221		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AT 73240	E	19920315	AT 1986-309921	19861218
	AT 74217	E	19920415	AT 1986-309922	19861218
	JP 62157024	A2	19870713	JP 1986-301838	19861219
	JP 05012696	B4	19930218		
	JP 62163046	A2	19870718	JP 1986-301837	19861219
	JP 04081782	B4	19921224		
	US 4713323	A	19871215	US 1987-15405	19870217
	US 4713320	A	19871215	US 1987-15270	19870217

PRAI US 1985-772271 19850903
 US 1985-811132 19851219
 US 1985-811133 19851219
 EP 1986-309921 19861218
 EP 1986-309922 19861218

AB A photog. emulsion is comprised of Ag halide grains of a cubic crystal lattice structure having faces ruffled by protrusions which are Ag halide crystal lattice extensions from a base plane of a 1st crystallog. form, Ag halide adjacent the base plane, beneath the base plane and in the protrusions, favoring the formation of surfaces of the 1st crystallog. form, and the protrusions presenting surfaces of a 2nd crystallog. form. The Ag halide, adjacent the base plane, beneath the base plane, and in the protrusions, consists of AgBr optionally addnl. containing a minor proportion of iodide, and the base plane is of a cubic or octahedral crystallog. form. A growth modifier is adsorbed to the ruffled faces of the Ag halide grains.

IT 92751-80-9

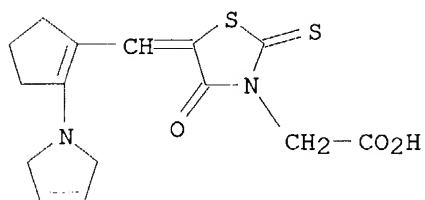
10/009612

RL: USES (Uses)

(crystal growth modifier, for forming ruffled silver halide grains for
photog. emulsions)

RN 92751-80-9 CAPLUS

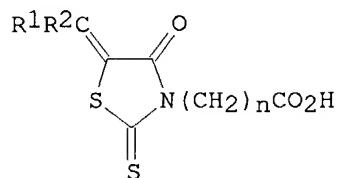
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-
cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

L3 ANSWER 44 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1986:442785 CAPLUS
DN 105:42785
TI Rhodanine derivatives
IN Niigata, Kunihiro; Kageyama, Toshiharu; Yoneda, Takashi
PA Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61056175	A2	19860320	JP 1984-177243	19840824
PRAI	JP 1984-177243		19840824		
GI					



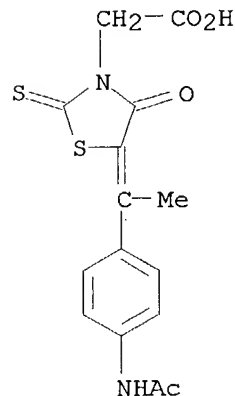
AB The title compds. [I; R1 = (substituted) alkyl, Ph, OH; R2 = CO2H, alkyl, adamantyl, R3X; R3 = (substituted) Ph, heterocyclyl; X = CH2, CO, bond, etc.], useful as blood platelet aggregation inhibitors (no data), were prepared Thus, condensation of rhodanine-3-acetic acid with 3-acetylidole in the presence of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene at 150° for 16 h gave I [R1 = Me, R2 = 1H-indol-3-yl].

IT **103250-35-7P**

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of, as blood platelet aggregation inhibitor)

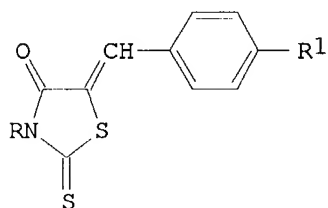
RN 103250-35-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[1-[4-(acetylamino)phenyl]ethylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



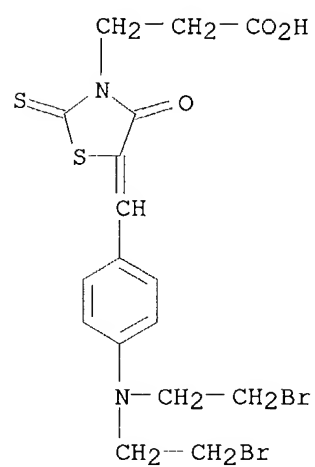
10/009612

L3 ANSWER 45 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1986:129831 CAPLUS
 DN 104:129831
 TI Synthesis and pharmacological properties of alkyl derivs. of
 3-carboxyalkylrhodanine
 AU Frankov, I. A.; Kirillov, M. V.; Sokolova, T. N.; Skupskaya, R. V.;
 Kharitonovich, A. N.; Chizhevskaya, I. I.
 CS Med. Inst., Vitebsk, USSR
 SO Khimiko-Farmatsevticheski Zhurnal (1985), 19(8), 943-6
 CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 OS CASREACT 104:129831
 GI



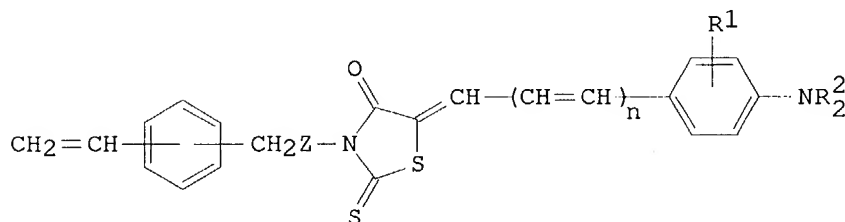
AB The title compds. I [R = CH₂CO₂H, CH₂CH₂CO₂H, 1-carboxy-2-(indol-3-yl)ethyl, CH(CO₂H)(CH₂)₂CO₂H, R₁ = H, N(CH₂CH₂Cl)₂, N(CH₂CH₂Br)₂, NMe(CH₂)₂Cl] were prepared in 76-92% yields by condensation of rhodanines with p-R₁C₆H₄CHO. I were converted to pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and I.NH₄ reduced arterial blood pressure in mice from 100 ± 6 to 75 ± 4 mm at 35 mg/kg compared to dibazole which reduced pressure from 97 ± 5 to 69 ± 2 mm at 20 mg/kg.
 IT **101004-64-2P**
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation and antihypertensive activity of)
 RN 101004-64-2 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-[bis(2-bromoethyl)amino]phenyl]methyle ne]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 46 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1986:52146 CAPLUS
 DN 104:52146
 TI Photosensitive polymers
 PA Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 60112802	A2	19850619	JP 1983-221057	19831124
	JP 63065201	B4	19881215		
PRAI	JP 1983-221057		19831124		
GI					



I

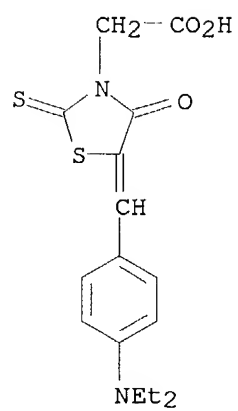
AB Polymers useful as photocurable inks, coatings, and resists with high photosensitivity and resolution (mol. weight 103-107) contain the photosensitive monomers I (Z = - , OCO(CH₂)_m; R₁, R₂ = H, alkyl; m = 1-3; n = 0-2) 1-30, vinylbenzyl alc. esters 0-70, and comonomers 0-99 mol%. Thus, 4-oxo-5-[p-(diethylamino)benzylidene]thiazolidine-2-thione K salt (0.38 g) was treated in DMF with 1.63 g 6.2:53.8 (chloromethyl)styrene-Me methacrylate copolymer to give an orange-red polymer (absorption max 481 nm). A mixture of 2 g 10% THF solution of this polymer, 0.15 g pentaerythritol triacrylate [3524-68-3], 36 mg Ph₂I⁺ PF₆⁻, and 0.5 g CHCl₃ was coated on Al to form a coating which in tests with a Xe lamp showed photosensitivity .apprx.10 times that of sensitized poly(vinyl cinnamate).

IT **98968-88-8DP**, reaction products with (chloromethyl)styrene-Me methacrylate copolymer
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (photocurable, manufacture of)

RN 98968-88-8 CAPLUS

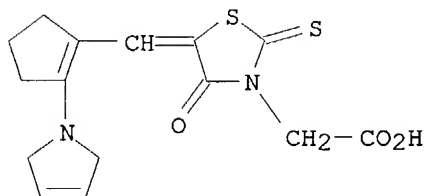
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, potassium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



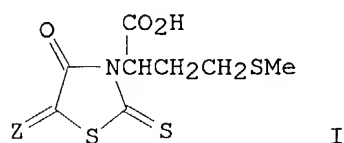
● K

L3 ANSWER 47 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1984:601278 CAPLUS
DN 101:201278
TI Incorporation of spectral sensitizing dyes into large silver bromide crystals
AU Maskasky, Joe E.
CS Res. Lab., Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY, 14650, USA
SO Photographic Science and Engineering (1984), 28(5), 202-7
CODEN: PSENAC; ISSN: 0031-8760
DT Journal
LA English
AB Large AgBr crystals (> 0.05 mm) were grown in the presence of spectral sensitizing dyes by a silica gel diffusion growth technique. Of the dyes screened, the most interesting were merocyanines, arylidenes, and hemioxonols containing the rhodanine heterocycle. A few of these dyes could be incorporated into AgBr crystals, with some forming dye patterns in the crystals. The concentration of incorporated dye was determined for the most deeply colored samples. The highest levels of incorporation were .apprx.1 mmol dye/mol Ag.
IT **92751-80-9**
RL: USES (Uses)
(spectral sensitizer, incorporation of, in large silver bromide crystals)
RN 92751-80-9 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

L3 ANSWER 48 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1984:490809 CAPLUS
DN 101:90809
TI Synthesis of methionine-based rhodanines
AU Yakubich, V. I.; Gritsyuk, L. V.
CS Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1984), (1), 40-3
CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
DT Journal
LA Ukrainian
OS CASREACT 101:90809
GI

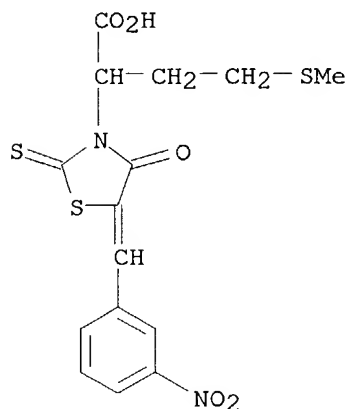


AB Treating methionine with CS₂ in aqueous KOH gave the intermediate MeSCH₂CH₂CH(NHCS₂K)CO₂K, cyclocondensation of which with ClCH₂CO₂K gave 72% rhodamine I (Z = H₂) (II). II condensed with 16 aromatic aldehydes, isatin and 1-methylisatin to give the corresponding I (Z = arylidene) in 52-99% yield.

IT **90812-35-4P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

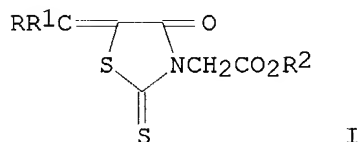
RN 90812-35-4 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-[2-(methylthio)ethyl]-5-[(3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



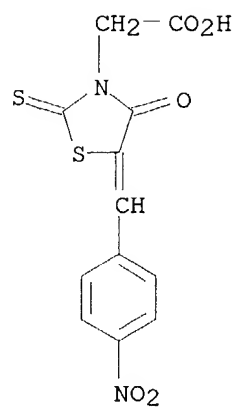
L3 ANSWER 49 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1982:423781 CAPLUS
 DN 97:23781
 TI Rhodanine derivatives and an aldose reductase inhibitor containing the
 rhodanine derivatives as active ingredients
 IN Tadao, Tanouchi; Masanori, Kawamura; Akio, Ajima; Tetsuya, Mohri; Masaki,
 Hayashi; Hiroshi, Terashima; Fumio, Hirata; Takeshi, Morimura
 PA Ono Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. , Japan
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 50 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 47109	A1	19820310	EP 1981-303816	19810821
	EP 47109	B1	19850102		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT				
	JP 57040478	A2	19820306	JP 1980-115641	19800822
	JP 62051955	B4	19871102		
	US 4464382	A	19840807	US 1981-292076	19810812
	JP 60156387	A2	19850816	JP 1984-255576	19841205
	JP 63024974	B4	19880523		
	US 4791126	A	19881213	US 1987-96808	19870910
	US 4831045	A	19890516	US 1987-96091	19870910
PRAI	JP 1980-115641		19800822		
	US 1981-292076		19810812		
	US 1984-591753		19840321		
OS	CASREACT 97:23781				
GI					



AB Rhodanines I [RR1 = (CH2)4, (CH2)5; R = H, R1 = cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl,
 anthryl, naphthyl, Ph, substituted Ph, (un)substituted heterocyclic,
 (un)substituted CH:CHPh, C.tplbond.CPh; R, R1 = Ph, substituted Ph; R2 =
 H, alkyl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl] were prepared Thus 699 mg I (R = R2 =
 H, R1 = Ph) was obtained by treating 955 mg 3-carboxymethylrhodanine with
 637 mg PhCHO. I have aldose reductase-inhibiting activity at 10⁻⁵-10⁻⁶M
 in vitro. At 100 mg/kg day for 2 wk orally I (R = R2 = H, R1 = Ph)
 protected streptozotocinized rats from nerve damage.
 IT **82158-58-5P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 82158-58-5 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(4-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

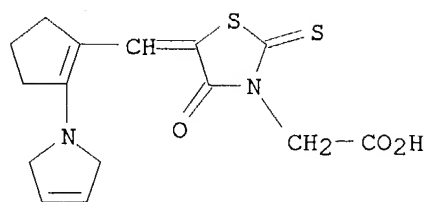


L3 ANSWER 50 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1978:623929 CAPLUS
DN 89:223929
TI Quantitative correlations between sensitization by dyes and their redox potentials. II. Reduction sensitized emulsion
AU Leubner, Ingo H.
CS Res. Lab., Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY, USA
SO Photographic Science and Engineering (1978), 22(5), 270-81
CODEN: PSENAC; ISSN: 0031-8760
DT Journal
LA English
AB Spectral sensitization and chemical sensitization/desensitization by dyes were studied on a reduction-sensitized 0.05 Ag(Br,I) (3.6% I) emulsion. The dyes were chosen to vary widely in their electrochem. reduction and oxidation potentials (-0.54 to -1.60, and 0.21 to 1.63 V vs. Ag/AgCl, resp.). To compare dyes for equal quantum spectral sensitization, a photog. quantum efficiency (PQE) was defined. The relative quantum efficiencies (ratio of PQE of spectral vs. intrinsic response) were also determined for the dyes. The proposed mechanisms of reduction sensitization and the interaction between reduction sensitization and photog. active dyes were reviewed. In the present study, 2 effective redox thresholds, +0.35 and -1.0 V (± 0.05), were important for desensitization and spectral sensitization by dyes. Dyes with ERED < -1.0 V generally were strong desensitizers and spectrally sensitized weakly or not at all. Dyes with ERED > -1.0 V were generally efficient spectral sensitizers. Significant differences in the magnitude of spectral sensitization by these dyes, however, point to the importance of other, probably nonelectronic, inefficiencies. Dyes with EOX ≤ 0.35 V desensitized the intrinsic response in combination with and independent of desensitization due to low ERED. This EOX threshold appeared not to be significant for the spectral responses. The present 0.35 and -1.0 V thresholds were compared with redox thresholds of internally fogged, surface fogged, and S-plus-Au-sensitized systems. In agreement with previous studies it is suggested that the -1.0 V threshold is related to conduction band events in the Ag halide. The 0.35 V threshold appears to represent the redox potential of the reduction sensitization centers. A 0.9 ± 0.1 V EOX-threshold which had been associated with valence band events was masked by the lower 0.35 V threshold and was not observed in the present system.

IT **36442-89-4**
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. spectral sensitization by, redox potential in relation to)

RN 36442-89-4 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

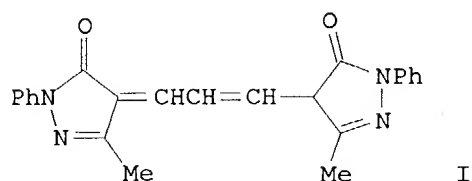
10/009612



● Na

L3 ANSWER 51 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1977:36298 CAPLUS
 DN 86:36298
 TI Dye bleach imaging system
 AU Meyer, J. W.; Smith, W. F., Jr.
 CS UK
 SO Research Disclosure (1976), 148, 37-8 (No. 14878)
 CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353
 DT Journal; Patent
 LA English

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	RD 148078		19760810		
PRAI	RD 1976-148078	19760810			
GI					



AB A pos. photog. image is produced by imagewise exposure of a photosensitive composition comprised of a photosensitizing dye, such as a xanthene dye, and a photolytically bleachable dye, such as a cyanine, merocyanine, oxonol, azomethine, or pyrazolone dye. The dyes may be imbibed into porous paper or coated on a support using a binder. Since the composition exhibits greater photosensitivity when moist than when dry, humectants can be usefully incorporated in the composition. After imaging, the photosensitizing dye, which usually forms a colored background, may be either removed from the composition or converted to a colorless species, and thus render the pos. image stable. Thus, an aqueous solution (pH = 12) containing erythrosine 10⁻³-10⁻⁴

M and I

2 + 10⁻³-2 + 10⁻⁴ M was imbibed into strips of adsorbent paper, and exposed to the radiation from a 100-W quartz-I2 lamp at 1 ft. for 30-120 s to produce a pos. pink image.

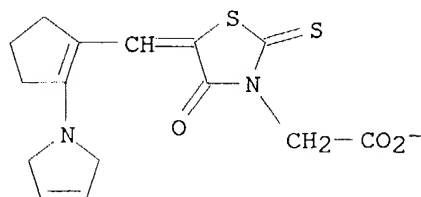
IT 61482-99-3

RL: USES (Uses)

(photosensitive composition containing photog. sensitizing dye and, for pos. photog. image formation)

RN 61482-99-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

L3 ANSWER 52 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1972:160804 CAPLUS
 DN 76:160804
 TI Spectrally sensitized photographic silver halide emulsions
 IN Millikan, Allan G.; Brizee, Mary J. W.
 PA Eastman Kodak Co.
 SO Ger. Offen., 58 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	DE 2140323	A	19720217	DE 1971-2140323	19710811
	DE 2140323	B2	19741114		
	DE 2140323	C3	19750626		
	US 3753721	A	19730821	US 1970-63606	19700813
	CA 988773	A1	19760511	CA 1971-118407	19710716
	JP 51005780	B4	19760223	JP 1971-59346	19710807
	BE 771248	A1	19711216	BE 1971-106999	19710812
	FR 2104271	A5	19720414	FR 1971-29513	19710812
	AU 7132304	A1	19730215	AU 1971-32304	19710812
	GB 1356978	A	19740619	GB 1971-37909	19710812
	US 3915715	A	19751028	US 1973-360719	19730516
	US 360719	A1	19750128		
PRAI	US 1970-63606		19700813		

AB Fine-grain (20-90 nm) emulsions are effectively sensitized in the blue region without excessive fogging by a relatively high amount of noble metal (125-175 mg Au/mole Ag) and a relatively low amount (1/30-1/50 as much as of Au) of a labile S sensitizer, with which they are digested at 65°. For extending the sensitivity to longer wavelengths cyanine, merocyanine, hemicyanine, and hemioxonol dyes (100-2000 mg), including heptamethine dyes with an amino meso-substituent are suitable. They may be used with various types of supersensitizers (50-1000 mg), i.e., benzothiazoles with a MeO group and benzimidazoles with a Cl or CF3 substituent in their 5- or 6-positions. Thus, the relative sensitivity of a Lippmann emulsion (AgBr,I) (2.5 AgI), 50 nm grains, digested 20 min at 65°), sensitized with KAuCl4 and 6.5 mg/mole Ag of Na2S2O3, and also with 1450 mg anhydro-3,9-diethyl-5,5'-dimethoxy-3'-(3-sulfopropyl)thiacarbocyanine hydroxide, was increased from 100 to 363 by increasing the amount of KAuCl4 from 25 to 150 mg. The increase in fog (from 0.04 to 0.14) was lowered by reducing the amount of Na2S2O3.

IT **36442-89-4**

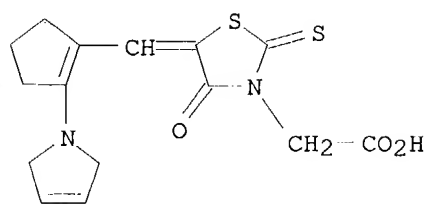
RL: USES (Uses)

(photographic sensitizer, for lippmann emulsions)

RN 36442-89-4 CAPLUS

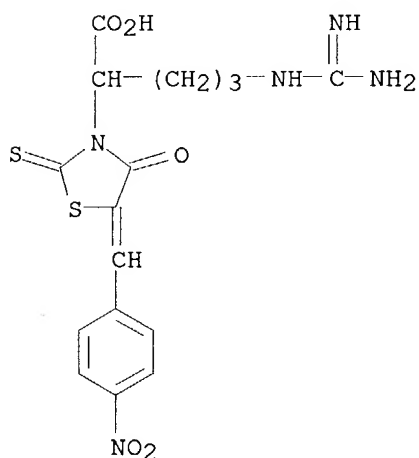
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

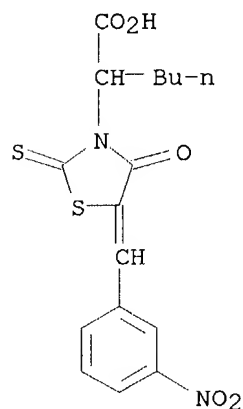


● Na

L3 ANSWER 53 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1972:78766 CAPLUS
 DN 76:78766
 TI Electronic spectra of 3-(α -carboxy- δ -guanidino)butylrhodanine and its 5-derivatives
 AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.
 CS Lvov Sci.-Res. Inst. Hematol. Blood Transfus., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1971), 26(6), 8-11
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 AB The electronic absorption spectra of 3-(α -carboxy- δ -guanidino)butylrhodanine (I) and of a series of its 5-arylidene derivatives were measured to study the effect of the substituents on the spectral characteristics of I. The observed bands with maxs. at 265 and 295-296 nm are attributed to the presence of the -N-C:S and -S-C:S groups, resp. The presence of substituents in the position-5 leads, in some cases, to bathochromic shifts in the maximum. The most characteristic feature of the spectra is the appearance of an intensive K-band with a maximum at 370-465 nm, which is attributed to the presence of a conjugated chain with 5 double bonds.
 IT **26069-81-8**
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (electronic spectrum of)
 RN 26069-81-8 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]-5-[(4-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 54 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1971:442600 CAPLUS
DN 75:42600
TI Electronic spectra of 3- α -carboxypentylrhodanine and of its
5-derivatives
AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.
CS Sci. Res. Inst. Hematol. Blood Transfus., Lvov, USSR
SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1971), 26(2), 25-8
CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
DT Journal
LA Ukrainian
AB The uv spectrum of 3- α -carboxypentylrhodanine consists of 2 bands,
at 265 and 300 nm. The introduction of 5-arylidene substituents (PhCH:,
m-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, p-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, p-ClC₆H₄CH:, p-BrC₆H₄CH:, p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH:,
p-MeOC₆H₄CH:, 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃CH:, PhCH:CHCH:, and 9-anthrylmethylene causes
the appearance of characteristic high intensity (log ϵ = 4.12 -
4.86) K band in the 369-455-nm region. The other characteristic bands are
at 220-241, 253-281, and 288-334 nm.
IT **21468-80-4**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(spectrum of, uv)
RN 21468-80-4 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -butyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-
thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 55 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1970:121421 CAPLUS

DN 72:121421

TI Synthesis and microbiological activity of some rhodaninecarboxylic acids

AU Turkevich, B. M.; Tatchin-Kapustyak, S. M.

CS L'vov. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Gematol. Pereliv. Krovi, Lvov, USSR

SO Fiziologicheskii Aktivnye Veshchestva (1966-1992) (1969), No. 2, 108-11

CODEN: FAVUAI; ISSN: 0533-1153

DT Journal

LA Russian

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

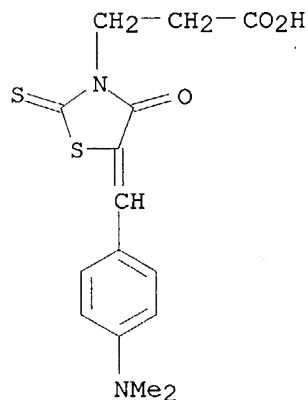
AB 3-(β -Carboxymethyl)rhodanine (I) and its derivs. were obtained by condensation of ClCH₂CO₂H with K N-(β -carboxyethyl)dithiocarbamate. I (2.5 millimoles) was refluxed with 30 ml of the appropriate alc. in a stream of dry HCl and worked up; 5 millimoles of the oily ester obtained was refluxed 2 hr with 5 millimoles of the appropriate oxo compound in 10 ml AcOH to give the following II [R, R₁, m.p. (AcOH), and % yield given]: Me, PhCH, 112-13°, 96.4; Et, PhCH, 83°, 91.6; iso-C₅H₁₁, PhCH, 69°, 85.4; Pr, p-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 121-2°, 91.9; Bu, p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH, 113-14°, 88.8; Bu, p-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 119°, 90.5; and Et, p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH, 139°, 65.4. Similarly prepared were 3-(α,α -dicarboxypropyl)rhodanine, m. 98-9°, 67.5%; and its 5-PhCH:CHCH derivative, m. 173-4°, 84.3%. Most of the compds. obtained exhibited a strong tuberculostatic effect, probably owing to biochem. imitation of pantothenic acid antagonism.

IT 7025-24-3P

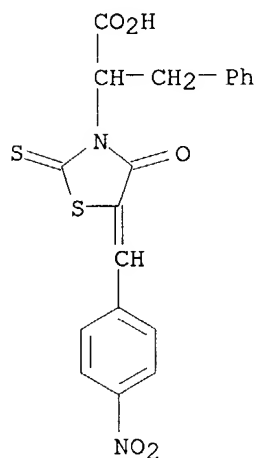
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 7025-24-3 CAPLUS

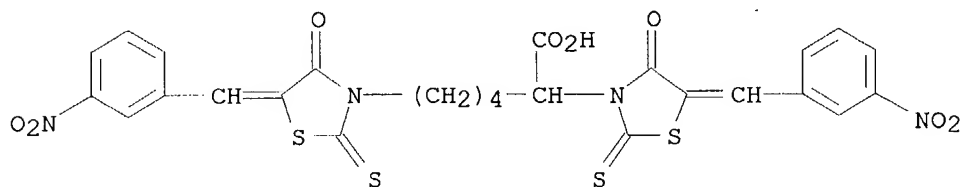
CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



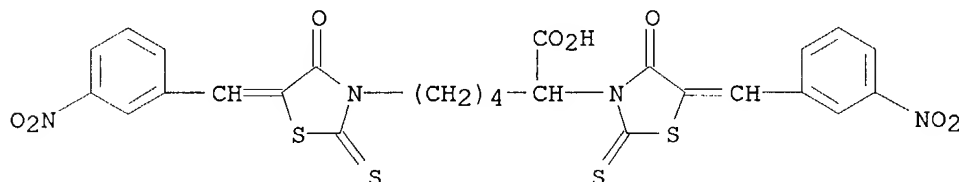
L3 ANSWER 56 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1970:31675 CAPLUS
 DN 72:31675
 TI Synthesis and properties of rhodanines obtained from β -phenyl- α -alanine
 AU Kopiichuk, I. I.
 CS Lvov Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1969), 24(4), 26-9
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB Phenylalanine (0.25 mole), 0.5 mole KOH, and 0.25 mole CS₂ was stirred 3 hr in 160 ml H₂O, 0.25 mole ClCH₂CO₂H, neutralized with K₂CO₃, added, the mixture stirred 30 min, 100 ml boiling concentrated HCl added, the mixture heated 20 min, and the formed oil washed with H₂O to give 79.5% I (R = H₂) (II), m. 170-3°. II and an aldehyde (0.005 mole each), 1 g anhydrous NaOAc, and 10 ml HOAc was heated 3 hr to give I (R, % yield, and m.p. given): PhCH, 59.8, 196-8°; p-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 88.6, 204-6°; m-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 88.5, 132-3°; p-ClC₆H₄CH, 89.1, 174-5°; o-HOC₆H₄CH, 69.4, 202-3°; veratrylidene, 69.1, 152-3°; p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH, 88.4, 203-5°; PhCH:CHCH, 61.0, 140-2°; 9-anthralidene (9-anthrylmethylene), 64.1, 99-101°; furfurylidene, 69.6, 143-5°. Spectral data were reported. I had antituberculous activity.
 IT **24834-70-6P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 24834-70-6 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -benzyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



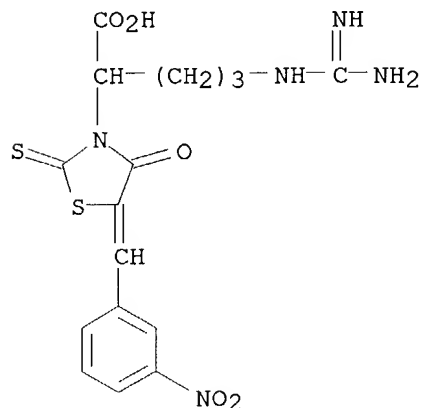
L3 ANSWER 57 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1970:27980 CAPLUS
 DN 72:27980
 TI Rhodanine-3-carboxylic acid derivatives as reagents for inorganic analysis
 AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.; Turkevich, B. M.
 CS Lvov Sci.-Res. Inst. Hematol. Blood Transfus., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1969), 24(5), 28-34
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB The following derivs. of the title acid were obtained and used for detection of cations (R in I, II, and III and corresponding m.p. given):
 H2, 82-3°, 95-6°, 190-2°; PhCH, 134-5°, 202-4°, 255-6°; m-O2NC6H4CH, 150-2°, 183-5°, 245-7°; p-O2NC6H4CH, 162-3°, 234-5°, 183-5°; p-ClC6H4CH, 177-8°, 240-1°, 255-6°; p-BrC6H4CH, 179-80°, 240-1°, 274-5°; p-Me2NC6H4CH, 187-8°, 110-12°, 275-7°; p-MeOC6H4CH, 145-6°, 211-12°, 258-9°; 1,2-(MeO)2C6H4CH, 97-8°, 146-8°, 260-1°; PhCH:CHCH, 141-2°, 162-4°, 242-3°; 9-anthranylidene, 80-1°, 230-2°, 258-60°. The derivs. were sensitive reagents for Ag⁺, Au³⁺, Pt⁴⁺, and Pd²⁺ (detection limits 0.1-1 µg), and less sensitive to Cu²⁺ and Hg²⁺. The reagents gave color spots with the cations when detected by paper chromatog. The most sensitive for Cu²⁺ (0.02 µg) were I with R = p-Me2NC6H4CH and 9-anthranylidene, and for Hg²⁺ p-Me2NC6H4CH derivs. of I-III and the veratrylidene derivative of II. For Pt⁴⁺ the most sensitive was the parent acid of II and the veratrylidene derivative of III (0.1 γ). Unsubstituted acids gave characteristic reactions only for Cu²⁺, Ag⁺, Au³⁺, Pt⁴⁺, and Pd²⁺. Introduction of arylidene substituents in position 5 of the rhodanine ring did not generally enhance sensitivity for cations. The most sensitive of the arylidene derivs. of the 3 acids were those of i. p-Me2NC6H4CH derivative of I was the characteristic reagent for Zn²⁺ and the same derivative of III proved the group reagent for Zn²⁺, Co²⁺, Ni²⁺, Y³⁺, In³⁺, Pr³⁺, Sm³⁺, Gd³⁺, Nd³⁺, Er³⁺, Th⁴⁺, Yb³⁺, La³⁺, and Ce⁴⁺.
 IT **13112-36-2**
 RL: ANST (Analytical study)
 (in detection of metal ions)
 RN 13112-36-2 CAPLUS
 CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 58 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1969:101308 CAPLUS
 DN 70:101308
 TI Electronic spectra of α,ϵ -bis(4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl)caproic acid and its 5-arylidene-derivatives
 AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.
 CS Lvov Sci.-Res. Inst. Hematol. Blood Transfus., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1969), 24(1), 19-22
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 AB The uv absorption spectra of α,ϵ -bis(4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl)-caproic acid (I) and the influence of substituents such as PhCH:, m-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, p-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, p-ClC₆H₄CH:, p-BrC₆H₄CH:, p-Me₂NC₆H₃CH:, 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃CH:, PhCH:CHCH:, and 9'-Cl₄H₉CH: at the 5 position on the spectral behavior of its 5-arylidene derivs. were investigated. The characteristic features (maximum, shifts) of the 4 bands, observed for both I and its derivs., are discussed. The above mentioned substitution resulted in an insignificant bathochromic shift of the corresponding maximum in the 3rd band, with the exception of the 9'-Cl₄H₉CH: derivative which had an appreciable shift in the 44-51 nm. region. Intensive absorption maximum were found in the 4th band at 337-463 nm. for all I derivs. owing to formation of a conjugated chain with 5 double bonds.
 IT **13112-36-2**
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (spectrum of, chain conjugation effect on)
 RN 13112-36-2 CAPLUS
 CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



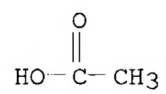
L3 ANSWER 59 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1969:88229 CAPLUS
 DN 70:88229
 TI Synthesis of arginine-based rhodanines
 AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.
 CS L'viv. Nauk.-Doslid. Inst. Gematol. Pereliv. Krovi, Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1968), 23(4), 22-8
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB To a mixture of 34.84 g. arginine in 100 ml. H₂O and 22.4 g. KOH in 20 ml. H₂O was added 15.2 g. CS₂, and after stirring 4 hrs. and adding 18.9 g. ClCH₂CO₂H (neutralized with an equivalent amount of Na₂CO₃), the mixture was stirred 30 min., neutralized with HCl, and 80 ml. boiling 6 N HCl added to precipitate 47.6% α-(N-rhodanyl)-δ-guanidinovaleric acid chloride (I), m. 190-2° (AcOH). A mixture of 0.005 mole I, 0.005 mole corresponding aromatic aldehyde, 10 ml. AcOH and 1 g. anhydrous AcONa was refluxed 3 hrs. and after cooling the precipitate was separated to give the following
 II. AcOH (R, % yield, and m.p. given): PhCH, 87.6, 255-6°; m-O₂N-C₆H₄CH, 93.7, 245-7°; p-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 87.5, 183-5°; p-Cl-C₆H₄CH, 80.8, 255-6°, p-BrC₆H₄CH, 42, 274-5°; p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH, 67.3, 275-7°; 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃CH, 82.3, 260-1°; PhCH:-CHCH, 79.7, 242-3°; 9-anthrylmethylidene, 39.7, 258-60°. Uv spectra of I and II are discussed.
 IT **21709-73-9P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 21709-73-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-(3-guanidinopropyl)-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, monoacetate (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 26382-22-9
 CMF C16 H17 N5 O5 S2



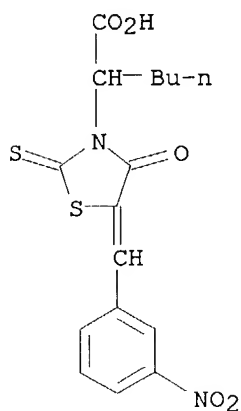
CM 2

10/009612

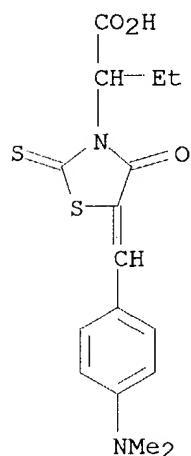
CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2



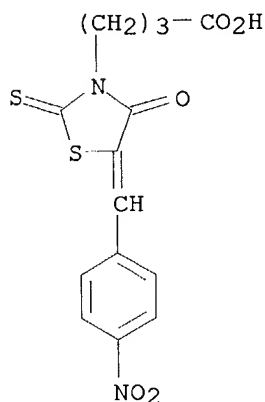
L3 ANSWER 60 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1969:68238 CAPLUS
 DN 70:68238
 TI Synthesis of thiocyanates based on norleucine
 AU Turkevich, M. M.; Kovaliv, Yu. D.
 CS Lvov Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1968), 23(5), 44-9
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 AB KOH (33.66 g.) in 225 cc. H₂O and 22.83 g. CS₂ was added to 39.3 g. norleucine in 150 cc. H₂O, the mixture shaken 4 hrs., a mixture of 28.35 g. ClCH₂CO₂H in 60 cc. H₂O and 15.88 g. Na₂CO₃ added, and the mixture shaken 30 min., neutralized with 240 cc. boiling HCl, and kept 16 hrs. to give 95.8% 3- α -carboxypentylrhodanine (I), m. 82-3° (1:3 AcOH-H₂O). I, 0.01 mole aldehyde, 1 g. anhydrous AcONa, and 10 cc. AcOH was refluxed 3 hrs. and the mixture poured into H₂O to give 3- α -carboxypentyl-5-arylidenerhodanines [arylidene, % yield, and m.p. (aqueous AcOH) given): PhCH:, 60.1, 134-5°; m-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, 77.4, 150-2°; p-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, 76.1, 162-3°; p-ClC₆H₄CH:, 66, 177-8°; p-BrC₆H₄CH:, 78.7, 179-80°; p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH:, 71.9, 187-8°; anisylidene, 77.8, 145-6°; veratrylidene, 94.6, 97-8°; Ph-CH:CHCH:, 62.7, 141-2°; 9-anthralidene, 89.2, 80-1°. Uv spectra (data given) were discussed.
 IT **21468-80-4P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 21468-80-4 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -butyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



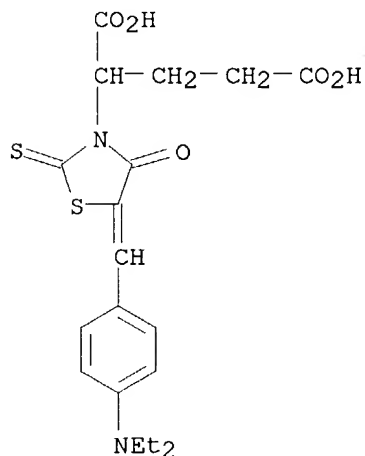
L3 ANSWER 61 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1969:37696 CAPLUS
 DN 70:37696
 TI Uv absorption spectra of 3-(p-hydroxyphenyl)- and 3-(α -carboxypropyl)rhodanine derivatives
 AU Ladna, L. Ya.; Turkevich, M. M.
 CS L'viv. Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1968), 23(4), 31-5
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 AB 3-(p-Hydroxyphenyl)-rhodanine (I), an analog of the antipyretic acetophene, and 3-(α -carboxypropyl)rhodanine (II), a biochem. imitator of α -aminobutyric acid, were synthesized by reacting p-aminophenol and α -aminobutyric acid, resp., with CS₂, followed by condensation with ClCH₂CO₂H. Condensing I and II with aromatic aldehydes gave new 5-arylidene derivs. of I and II. The 5-benzylidene, 5-(p-chloro-, 5-(p-nitro-, 5-(p-dimethylamino-, 5-(p-diethylamino-, 5-(m-nitro-, and 5-(p-bromobenzylidene), 5-cinnamylidene, and 5-furfurylidene derivs. of I, and the 5-benzylidene, 5-(p-nitro-, 5-(m-nitro-, 5-(p-chloro-, 5-(p-diethylamino-, and 5-(o-carboxybenzylidene), 5-veratrylidene, 5-anthrylidene, and 5-(α -naphthylidene) derivs. of II were synthesized. The uv absorption spectra of these compds. were measured and discussed.
 IT **13242-84-7**
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (spectrum (uv) of)
 RN 13242-84-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]- α -ethyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



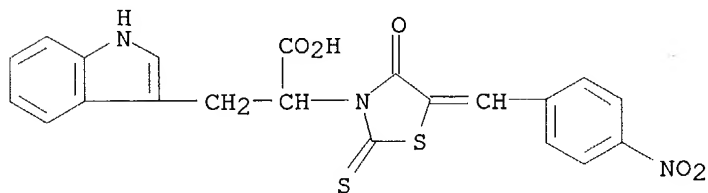
L3 ANSWER 62 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1968:78191 CAPLUS
 DN 68:78191
 TI Synthesis of 4-azolidones from γ -aminobutyric acid
 AU Kashkaval, I. T.
 CS L'vovsk. Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1967), 22(4), 59-61
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB Prepared were 3- γ -carboxypropylrhodanine (I), and II. The I was prepared by mixing 0.29 mole $\text{HO}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{HCl}$, 60 cc. H_2O , solution of 0.87 mole KOH in 100 cc. H_2O , and 0.29 mole CS_2 for 4 hrs. The filtrate of the mixture was neutralized with K_2CO_3 and added to solution of 0.29 mole $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ in 40 cc. H_2O , agitated for 1 hr., acidified to pH 1-2, and warmed to 90° to give 63.5% I, m. 122° . To prepare II, a mixture of 0.005 mole I, 0.006 mole of an appropriate aldehyde, 0.5-1.3 g. anhydrous AcONa , and 10 cc. AcOH was refluxed for 1-2 hrs., diluted with H_2O , filtered and the precipitate was recrystd. Prepared were the following II (R, % yield, and m.p. given): Ph, 94.3, 200° (C_6H_6); o- HOC_6H_4 , 74.2, 219° (decomposition) (50% aqueous MeOH); p- $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, 90.8, 212° (50% aqueous AcOH); m- $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, 82.2, 248° ; PhCH:CH $_2$, 74.8, 201° (50% AcOH); p- ClC_6H_4 , 82.5, $178-9^\circ$ (75% aqueous MeOH); p-Et $_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, 70.2, 152° (50% AcOH); p-Me $_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, 60, 179° ($\text{MeOH}-\text{AcOH}$, 1:1); MeCH:CH, 68.5, 149° ; o- $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, 76.6, 150° (33% aqueous AcOH); p-Br C_6H_4 , 79.7, 188° (50% AcOH); Me $_2\text{CHCH}_2$, 62.6, 88° (25% aqueous AcOH); 2-furyl, 90.8, 158° (30% AcOH); 3,4-(MeO) $_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$, 68, 182° (75% aqueous MeOH or 50% AcOH).
 IT **17385-90-9P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 17385-90-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[(4-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 63 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1968:49496 CAPLUS
 DN 68:49496
 TI Synthesis of the rhodanine derivatives with possible antimetabolic activity. VI. 3-(α,γ -Dicarboxypropyl)rhodanine and its 5-arylidene derivatives
 AU Turkevich, B. M.
 CS L'vovsk. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Pereliv. Krovi, L'vov, USSR
 SO Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1967), (4), 657-60
 CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB 3-(α,γ -Dicarboxypropyl)rhodanine (I), m. 98-9°, was prepared in a 67.5% yield by stirring 6 hrs. a solution of 44.1 g. glutamic acid, 50.49 g. KOH, and 22.8 g. CS₂ in water followed by addition of 28.35 g. ClCH₂CO₂Na, 30 min. shaking and 2 hrs. heating after addition of 6N HCl on a water bath. Refluxing 5 millimoles I with 5 millimoles of a substituted aromatic aldehyde and 1.5 g. NaOAc in AcOH for 2 hrs. gave the following II (R, m.p., and % yield given): Ph, 207°, 68.9; o-O₂NC₆H₄, 212-13°, 94; m-O₂NC₆H₄, 228-9°, 95.9; p-O₂NC₆H₄, 198-200°, 84.3; p-ClC₆H₄, 220-1°, 92.8; p-BrC₆H₄, 217-18°, 93.9; p-Me₂NC₆H₄, 225°, 74; p-Et₂NC₆H₄, 201-2°, 85.2; PhCH:CH, 173-4°, 84.3; 3-MeO-4-HOC₆H₃, 241-2°, 68.4; 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃, 130-2°, 84.1; 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, 204-5°, 78.9; α -naphthyl, 171-3°, 82.5; 9-anthryl, 196-7°, 87.4. In the uv spectra, 3 to 4 absorption bands were found in the region 220-40 m μ , 244-278.5 m μ , 292-338 m μ , and 360-374 m μ .
 IT **16942-81-7P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 16942-81-7 CAPLUS
 CN Glutaric acid, 2-[5-[p-(diethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 64 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1967:85719 CAPLUS
 DN 66:85719
 TI Synthesis and properties of rhodanines, obtained from tryptophan
 AU Kopiichuk, I. I.
 CS Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1966), 21(5), 3-6
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB Tryptophan (0.15 mole) mixed with 0.15 mole NaOH in 40 ml. water was slowly added to an agitated mixture of 0.15 mole CS₂, 0.15 mole KOH, and 30 ml. water. In 4 hrs., 0.15 mole ClCH₂CO₂K was added to the I formed and the mixture was agitated 20-30 hrs. to produce II. The mixture was acidified with HCl to pH 2-3 and warmed to 90° to give 67.4% 3-(α -carboxy- β -3-indolyl)ethylrhodanine (III), m. 223-5° (AcOH). III hydrolyzed at 20° in alkaline media, (H₂O.NH₃, NaOH, Na₂CO₃), into blue or purple-blue colored mercaptocarboxylic acids (positive nitroprusside reaction). To prepare 5-alkylidene derivs. (IV) a mixture of 0.005 mole III, 10 ml. AcOH, 1-2 g. ACONa and an appropriate aromatic or heterocyclic aldehyde (0.005 mole) was refluxed 3 hrs., then quenched in water to precipitate the following IV (R, m.p., and % yield given): benzylidene, 236-7°, 88.2; p-nitrobenzylidene, 196-7°, 94.8; m-nitrobenzylidene, 227-9°, 90.7; p-chlorobenzylidene, 192-3°, 93.2; salicylidene, 231-2°, 80.6; p-(N,N-dimethylamino)benzylidene, 151-2°, 94.8; veratrylidene, 144-5°, 87.4; cinnamylidene, 249-51°, 92.3; 9-anthranylidene, 96-8°, 93.1; furfurylidene, 236-7°, 91.2.
 IT **13789-83-8P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 13789-83-8 CAPLUS
 CN Indole-3-propionic acid, α -[5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 65 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1967:10872 CAPLUS

DN 66:10872

TI Synthesis of rhodanines based on lysine

AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.; Turkevich, B. M.

CS Sci. Res. Inst. Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Lvov, USSR

SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1966), 21(4), 22-7

CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057

DT Journal

LA Ukrainian

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

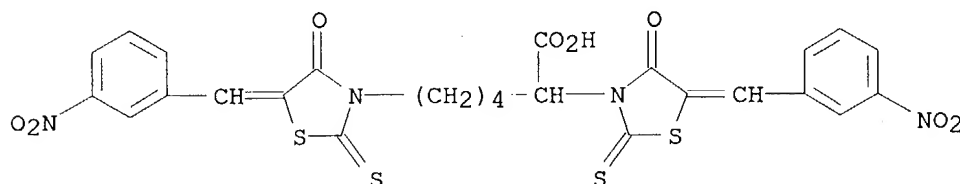
AB α, ϵ -Di(N-rhodanyl)caproic acid (I), m. 95-6° (AcOH), was obtained in 91% yield by adding 22.83 g. CS₂ to a mixture of solns. of 27.39 g. lysine in 75 ml. H₂O and of 33.61 g. KOH in 22.5 ml. H₂O, stirring 4 hrs., adding 28.35 g. ClCH₂CO₂H neutralized with Na₂CO₃, stirring 30 min., neutralizing with concentrated HCl, adding 120 ml. boiling 6N HCl and heating on a water bath 1 hr. at 85-90°. The following II were prepared by refluxing 3 hrs. a mixture of 0.0025 mole I, 0.005 mole RCHO, 1 g. anhydrous AcONa, and 10 ml. AcOH and recrystg. from AcOH (R, m.p., and % yield are given, resp.): Ph, 202-4°, 94.3; m-O₂NC₆H₄, 183-5°, 93.7; p-O₂NC₆H₄, 234-5°, 75.0; p-ClC₆H₄, 240-1°, 68.0; p-BrC₆H₄, 240-1°, 85.2; p-Me₂NC₆H₄, 110-12°, 95.6; 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃, 146-8°, 77.4; styryl, 162-4°, 66.9; 2-hydroxyl-1-naphthyl, 275-6°, 90.0; 9-anthryl, 230-2°, 96.2. Uv and visible spectral data are given and discussed.

IT **13112-36-2P**

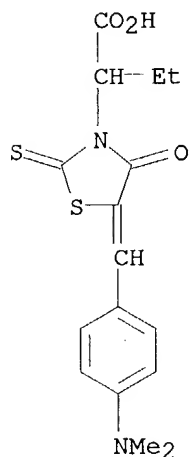
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 13112-36-2 CAPLUS

CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 66 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1967:2506 CAPLUS
 DN 66:2506
 TI Synthesis of rhodanine derivatives based on α -aminobutyric acid
 AU Ladna, L. Ya.
 CS Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1966), 21(4), 14-18
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB 3-(α -Carboxypropyl)-rhodanine (I) and 9 of its 5-arylidene derivs. are described and their uv spectra given. A solution of 25.8 g. α -aminobutyric acid in 62 ml. water containing 14 g. KOH was added to a stirred mixture of 15 ml. CS₂, 14 g. KOH, and 62 ml. water. The mixture was stirred 3 hrs., filtered, and treated with 25.5 g. ClCH₂CO₂H dissolved in 50 ml. water and 17.3 g. K₂CO₃. The mixture was stirred 30 min., acidified with concentrated HCl, treated with 150 ml. concentrated HCl, and heated at 90° to give 35% I, m. 139-40° (EtOH, C₆H₆, H₂O). Equimolar amts. (0.01 mole) of ArCHO, I, anhydrous NaOAc, and 15 ml. glacial HOAc were refluxed 3 hrs. and poured into 500 ml. water. The solid was purified by boiling water-petroleum ether and crystallized from glacial HOAc and EtOH. Thus were prepared II (Ar, % yield, and m.p. given) Ph, 54, 168-9° (C₆H₆); 4-ClC₆H₄, 76, 174-5° (C₆H₆); 4-Me₂NC₆H₄, 36, 190-1° (C₆H₆); 4-O₂NC₆H₄, 93, 180-1° (EtOH); 3-O₂NC₆H₄, 88, 206-18° (glacial HOAc); 2-(HO₂C)C₆H₄, 45.5, 200-1° (glacial HOAc); veratryl, 72.8, 163-4° (C₆H₆); α -naphthyl, 85, 169-70° (glacial HOAc); 9-anthryl, 97, 202-3°, (C₆H₆).
 IT **13242-84-7P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 13242-84-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]- α -ethyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 67 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1966:473409 CAPLUS

DN 65:73409

OREF 65:13680a-c

TI Rhodanines obtained from leucine

AU Kopiichuk, I. I.

CS Med. Inst., Lvov

SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1966), 21(3), 13-17

CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057

DT Journal

LA Ukrainian

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB 3-(α -Carboxy- γ -methylbutyl)rhodanine (I, R = H₂) (Ia) and 5-arylidene derivs. were prepared and their uv spectra studied. CS₂ and KOH (0.25 thole each) in 60 cc. H₂O was added successively to leucine and KOH (0.25 mole each) in 60 cc. H₂O, the mixture stirred 4 hrs., and 0.25 mole aqueous ClCH₂CO₂H (neutralized with K₂CO₃) added. The mixture was stirred

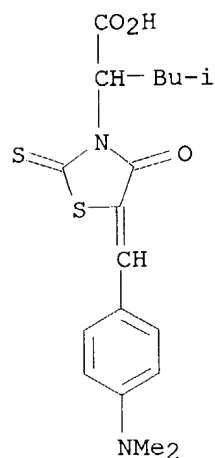
20-30 min., acidified with concentrated HCl (pH 2-3), heated to 90°, cooled, and the oil which separated was dissolved in 50 cc. concentrated AcOH, decolorized

with active C, and poured into H₂O to give 61.5% Ia, m. 99-101°; λ (maximum) 265 and 295 m μ (log ϵ 3.99 and 4.15). I, an appropriate aldehyde (5 millimoles each), 1 g. anhydrous AcONa, and 10 cc. AcOH was heated 3 hrs. and the mixture poured into H₂O to give the following I (R, % yield, and m.p. given): PhCH, 64.9, 153-4°; p-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 47.8, 192-3°; m-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 73.7, 186-8°; p-ClC₆H₄CH, 86.4, 179-81°; o-HOC₆H₄CH, 68.2, 117-19°; p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH, 44.6, 183-4°; veratrylidene, 88.4, 108-10°; PhCH:CHCH, 77.7, 171-3°; 9-anthranylidene, 87.7, 90-2°. I was easily hydrolyzed in alkaline medium. The uv spectra of I are discussed.

IT **10513-16-3**, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]- α -isobutyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (preparation and spectrum of)

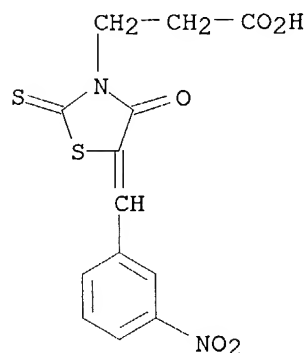
RN 10513-16-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]- α -isobutyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

L3 ANSWER 68 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1966:438494 CAPLUS
 DN 65:38494
 OREF 65:7164h,7165a-c
 TI 3- β -Carboxyethylrhodanine and its 5-arylidene derivatives
 AU Turkevich, B. M.
 CS Sci. Res. Inst. of Blood Transfusion, Lvov
 SO Sintez Prirodn. Soedin., Ikh Analogov i Fragmentov, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otd. Obshch. i Tekhn. Khim. (1965) 205-8
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB 3- β -Carboxyethylrhodanine (I) and some of its derivs. have been prepared as antimetabolites of β -alanine. β -Alanine and CS₂ were condensed 4 hrs. in alkaline solution to give the salt of N-(β -carboxyethyl)dithiocarbamic acid which was condensed with ClCH₂CO₂Na to give the salts of N-(β -carboxyethyl)-S-(thiocarbaminy)thioglycollic acid which was heated with HCl yielding 72.6% I, m. 159°. I was condensed with aromatic aldehydes in AcOH in the presence of AcONa to give II. Thus, a mixture of I, an aromatic aldehyde, and anhydrous AcONa was refluxed 1 hr. and, after cooling, the reaction product was filtered off and washed with a small amount of AcOH and recrystd. from AcOH. The following II were prepared (Ar, % yield, and m.p. given): Ph, 84.5, 176-7°; o-HOC₆H₄, 58.2, 191-2°; o-O₂NC₆H₄, 89.2, 190°; m-O₂N-C₆H₄, 92.8, 225-6°; p-O₂NC₆H₄, 91, 239-40°; p-ClC₆H₄, 67.1, 240-1°; p-Me₂NC₆H₄, 39.8, 190-2°; 3,4-Me₂C₆H₃, 53.8, 213-14°; 3-MeO-4-HOC₆H₃, 47.7, 203°; 3,4-CH₂O₂C₆H₃, 55.1, 216-17°; CH₂:CHC₆H₄, 73.3, 208-9°; α -Cl₁₀H₇, 50.7, 164-5°; 2-HOC₁₀H₆, 57.9, 215-16°; 9-fluorenyl, 80.6, 206-7°.
 IT **7025-22-1**, 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
 (preparation of)
 RN 7025-22-1 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 69 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1966:429429 CAPLUS

DN 65:29429

OREF 65:5452a-c

TI Synthesis and properties of rhodanines, obtained from valine

AU Kopiichuk, I. I.

CS Med. Inst., Lvov

SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1966), 21(1), 7-10

CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057

DT Journal

LA Ukrainian

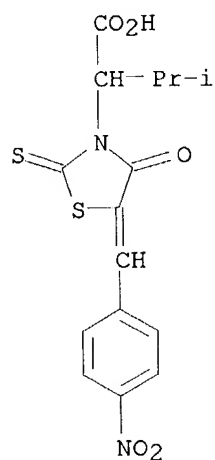
AB 3-(1-Carboxy-2-methylpropyl)rhodanine (I), m. 113-15°, was obtained in 54.9% yield by mixing 0.3 mole valine in 1 portion of KOH solution (3 moles in 80 ml. H₂O) with 0.3 mole CS₂ in the same amount of KOH solution. After 3-hr. mixing, 0.3 mole ClCH₂CO₂H neutralized by K₂CO₃ was added to the mixture and mixed for 20-30 min., then neutralized with HCl, 150 ml. boiling concentrated HCl added, and the whole heated at 90° for 20-30 min. I separated as a yellow oil, which immediately crystallized. By subsequent

condensation with aromatic aldehydes, the following 5-arylidene derivs. of I were prepared (arylidene group, m.p., and % yield given): benzylidene, 182-4°, 50; p-nitrobenzylidene, 193-4°, 62.8; m-nitrobenzylidene, 184-6°, 90.3; p-chlorobenzylidene, 190-1°, 83.8; salicylidene, 172-3°, 62.2; p-dimethylaminobenzylidene, 211-12°, 54; veratrylidene, 140-1°, 74.7; cinnamylidene, 175-6°, 80.6; 9-anthrylidene, 244-5°, 94.8; furfurylidene, 200-1°, 90.2.

IT **6593-97-1**, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -isopropyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (preparation of)

RN 6593-97-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -isopropyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 70 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1966:426274 CAPLUS

DN 65:26274

OREF 65:4857b-d

TI Electronic spectra of 3-(β -carboxy)ethylrhodanine and its 5-arylidene derivatives

AU Turkevich, B. M.

CS Sci. Res. Inst. Blood Transfusion, Lvov

SO Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1966), (2), 212-15

CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244

DT Journal

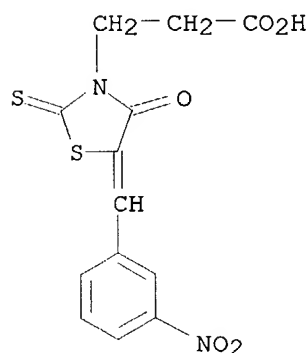
LA Russian

AB In the title compound (I), the bands are found at the wavelengths $<220 \text{ m}\mu$ (C band), $261 \text{ m}\mu$ (T band), $295 \text{ m}\mu$ (A band), and at $375\text{--}380 \text{ m}\mu$; $\log \epsilon = -, 4.15, 4.20$, and 1.88 , resp. When I is substituted by the PhCH: group in the 5-position, the former 3 bands show bathochromic shifts and a new band arises at $377 \text{ m}\mu$ ($\log \epsilon = 4.53$) (K band). The intensities of the T and A bands decrease. The introduction of a NO_2 group into the Ph group of the derivative causes a $1\text{--}17\text{-m}\mu$ hypsochromic shift of the K band; the A band vanishes. The K band shows bathochromic shifts in various 5-arylidene derivs. of I, up to $466 \text{ m}\mu$ in $p\text{-Me}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH:CHCH:}$ -substituted I. The C band may be shifted to $239 \text{ m}\mu$; it is not characteristic of rhodanines. The T band is found at $242\text{--}281 \text{ m}\mu$ and is attributed to the NC(S) group. The A band, attributed to the amide chromophore, has its maximum at $292\text{--}245 \text{ m}\mu$. The most characteristic sign of the 5-arylidene derivs. is the intense K band at $360\text{--}466 \text{ m}\mu$, overlapping the weak band of I.

IT **7025-22-1**, 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(m -nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (spectrum of)

RN 7025-22-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(m -nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 71 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1963:81480 CAPLUS

DN 58:81480

OREF 58:13932b-e

TI The condensation of rhodanine and derivatives with phenoxyacetic acids

AU Allan, F. J.; Allan, G. G.; Thomson, J. B.

CS Paisley Tech. Coll., UK

SO Bulletin des Societes Chimiques Belges (1963), 72, 87-90

CODEN: BSCBAG; ISSN: 0037-9646

DT Journal

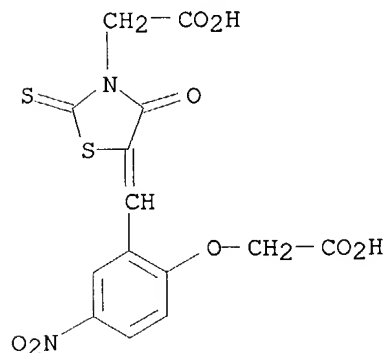
LA English

AB The colored crystalline condensation products from rhodanine (I) and some of its derivs. with formylphenoxyacetic acids in acidic media were examined with the view of obtaining compds. with potential systemic fungicidal or growth regulatory activity. o-OHCC6H4OCH2CO2H (720 mg.) and 532 mg. I in 3 cc. AcOH refluxed with 1 g. NaOAc and 0.1 cc. Ac2O during 0.5 hr., cooled, and filtered yielded 0.90 g. 5-(o-carboxymethoxyphenylmethylene)rhodanine (II), bright yellow, m. 238-40° (decomposition) (aqueous Me2CO). Similarly were prepared the following compds. (crystal form, m.p., and % yield given): 3-Et derivative of II, bright yellow, 206-7° (EtOH), 72; 3-CH2CHCH2 derivative of II, orange-yellow, 153-6° (aqueous MeOH), 45; 3-Ph derivative of II, bright yellow, 265-6° (decomposition) (EtOH), 49; 3-HO2CCH2 derivative of II, yellow, 222-4° (Me2CO-hexane), 45 [mono-Na salt, yellow, m. 288-90° (decomposition) (AcOH), 53%]; p-isomer (III) of II, yellow, 329-30° (aqueous AcOH), 46; 3-Et derivative of III, yellow, 228-9° (AcOH-EtOH), 62; 3-CH2:CHCH2 derivative of III, orange-yellow, 188-90° (Me2CO-hexane), 60; 3-Ph derivative of III, deep yellow, 268-9° (H2O and hexane), 62; 3-HO2CCH2 derivative of III, yellow, 223-5° (Me2CO-hexane), 72; 5-(2-carboxymethoxy-5-nitrophenylmethylene)rhodanine (IV), orange, 225-30° (MeOH), 76; 3-Et derivative of IV, bright yellow, 233-4° (EtOH), 58; 3-CH2:CHCH2 derivative of IV, yellow, 137-9° (C6H6EtOH), 32; 3-Ph derivative of IV, yellow, 166-7° (Me2CO-EtOH), 44; 3-HO2CCH2 derivative of IV, yellow, 229-30° (Me2CO-hexane), 62 [mono-Na salt, yellow, m. >350° (AcOH), 74%].

IT **92061-05-7**, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-nitrobenzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
(preparation of)

RN 92061-05-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-nitrobenzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

L3 ANSWER 72 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1960:44604 CAPLUS

DN 54:44604

OREF 54:8791f-h

TI Synthesis of thiazolidone derivatives of biological interest. XI.
Rhodanine-3-acetic acid and its derivatives

AU Turkevich, N. M.; Ganitkevich, M. I.

CS Med. Inst., Lvov

SO Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1959), 29, 1699-702

CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X

DT Journal

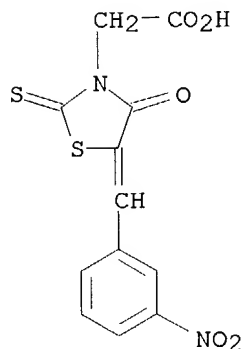
LA Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 54, 498e. Refluxing rhodanine-3-acetic acid with equimolar amts. of appropriate aldehyde in the presence of NaOAc in AcOH 2 hrs. gave the following derivs.: 5-cinnamylidene, 82%, m. 229-31°; 5-(p-anisylidene), 81%, m. 241°; 5-furfurylidene, 88%, m. 207-9°. These treated with dry NH₃ in Me₂CO solution gave: NH₄ rhodanine-3-acetate, 97%, decomposed 191-2°; 5-benzylidene derivative, 85%, decomposed 236-7°; 5-(m-nitrobenzylidene) derivative, 91%, decomposed 234-5°; 5-cinnamylidene derivative, 76%, decomposed 193-4°; 5-(p-anisylidene) derivative, 70%, decomposed 242-3°; 5-furfurylidene derivative, 85%, decomposed 203-5°. Spectra of the products were shown.

IT **103503-34-0**, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-m-nitrobenzylidene-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
(derivs.)

RN 103503-34-0 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

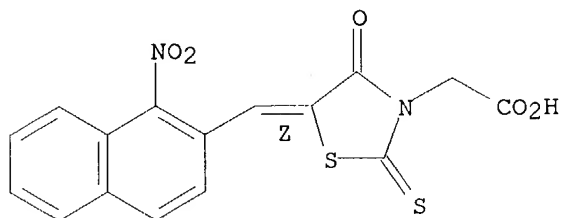


10/009612

=> d 13 16-72 bib abs hitstr

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:18292 CAPLUS
DN 134:231503
TI Imidazolidine/thiazolidine-acetate aldose reductase inhibitors
AU Fresneau, P.
CS Lab. Chim. Ther., Groupe Pharmacochim. Mol., Fac. Pharm., La Tronche,
F38700, Fr.
SO Annales Pharmaceutiques Francaises (2000), 58(6), 392-404
CODEN: APFRAD; ISSN: 0003-4509
PB Masson Editeur
DT Journal
LA French
AB We studied a new family of aldose-reductase inhibitors with an
imidazolidine arylmethylene and thiazolidine-acetate structure susceptible
to prevent ocular, renal and vascular complications of insulin-dependent
diabetes mellitus. We examined the role of the enzyme in the pathol.
processes involved and reviewed knowledge of known aldose reductase
inhibitors leading to the development of the basic structure modulated to
have insight into the different elements of the structure-quant. activity
relationship. Potential inhibitors are synthesized by condensation of
heterocyclic rings and aldehyde aromatic rings. Their identity and structure
were established by magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) based on
proton-carbon couplage consts. and the homonuclear NOE effect. The
structure-activity correlations were analyzed on the basis of the IC50
using a structural model and a phys. model which showed the importance of
the sulfur atom in the heterocyclic ring due to its important lipophilic
contribution. Finally, a mol. modeling approach led to a provisional
descriptive model of the inhibitor-enzyme interaction.
IT **330565-67-8P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL
(Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(imidazolidine/thiazolidine-acetate aldose reductase inhibitors)
RN 330565-67-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(1-nitro-2-naphthalenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-
thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

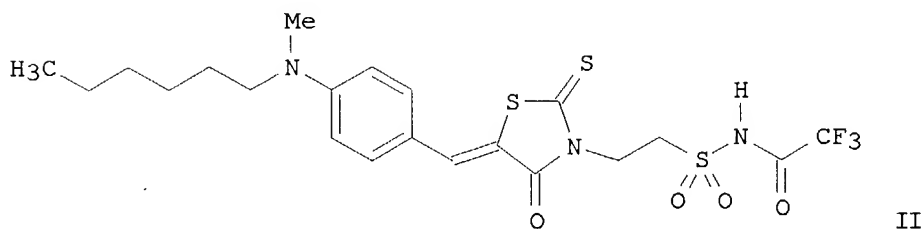
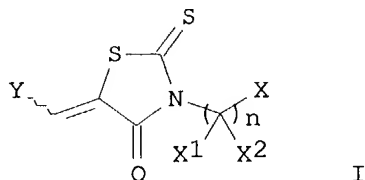


RE.CNT 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

10/009612

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:900627 CAPLUS
DN 134:56661
TI Rhodanine derivatives and their use in inhibiting and imaging amyloids
IN Augelli-Szafran, Corinne Elizabeth; Glase, Shelly Ann; Purchase, Terri Stoeber
PA Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000076988	A1	20001221	WO 2000-US15072	20000531
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	BR 2000011440	A	20020319	BR 2000-11440	20000531
	EP 1192144	A1	20020403	EP 2000-939472	20000531
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
	TR 200103561	T2	20020422	TR 2001-200103561	20000531
	JP 2003502321	T2	20030121	JP 2001-503846	20000531
PRAI	US 1999-138545P	P	19990610		
	WO 2000-US15072	W	20000531		
OS	MARPAT 134:56661				
GI					



AB The invention provides a method of treating Alzheimer's disease using compds. I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts [wherein: X = SO₃H, SO₂NH₂, or certain derivs., tetrazolyl, SONHPh, CONH₂ or certain derivs.,

certain NH₂ derivs., kojic acid nucleus, etc.; Y = certain (un)substituted aminophenyl, aminonaphthyl, indolinyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolinyl groups; n = 1-3; X₁, X₂ = H, Cl-8 alkyl, (CH₂)_yZ; y = 0-4; Z = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, perfluoroalkyl, alkenyl, (un)substituted Ph or naphthyl, OH, alkoxy, alkylthio, SO₃H, CO₂H or derivs., etc.]. Also provided is a method of inhibiting the aggregation of amyloid proteins using I, and a method of imaging amyloid deposits using I. Claims further include compds. I, and pharmaceutical compns. containing I. Examples include 62 synthetic examples (approx. 40 with phys. data), and 4 bioassays. For instance, condensation of rhodanine-3-ethanesulfonic acid with 4-(n-hexylmethylamino)benzaldehyde (prepn. given) in refluxing AcOH in the presence of AcONa, activation of the resultant sulfonic acid using oxalyl chloride, and amidation with CF₃CONH₂ using NaH in DMF, gave title compound II as the (Z)-isomer. In an assay for inhibition of self-seeded amyloid fibril growth, II had an IC₅₀ of 0.3 μM.

IT **313478-96-5**, (Z)-[5-(4-Dipentylaminobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-03-7**, (Z)-[5-[4-(Hexylmethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid

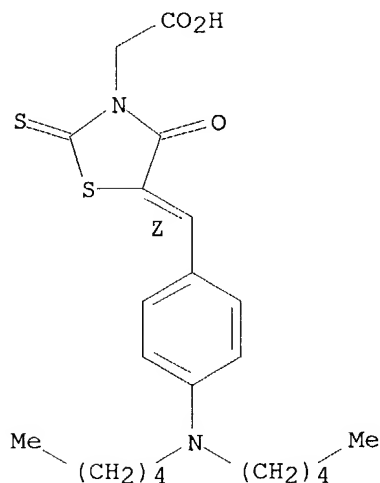
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(starting material; preparation of rhodanine derivs. as amyloid aggregation inhibitors for treatment of Alzheimer's disease and imaging of amyloid deposits)

RN 313478-96-5 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dipentylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

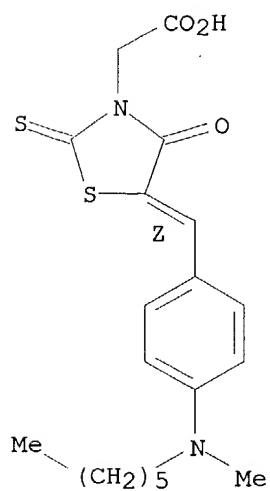


RN 313479-03-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(hexylmethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

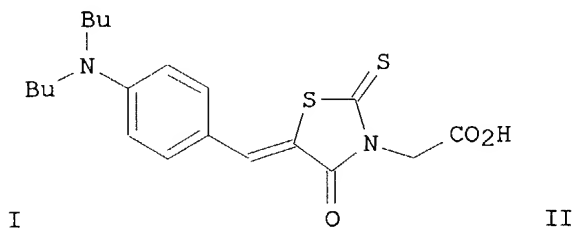
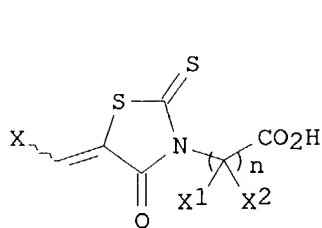
10/009612



RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:900626 CAPLUS
 DN 134:56660
 TI Rhodanine derivatives for use in a method of inhibiting amyloid protein aggregation and imaging amyloid deposits
 IN Augelli-Szafran, Corinne Elizabeth; Glase, Shelly Ann; Walker, Lary Craswell; Yasunaga, Tomoyuki
 PA Warner-Lambert Company, USA; Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Company
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000076987	A1	20001221	WO 2000-US15069	20000531
	W: AE, AG, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1192143	A1	20020403	EP 2000-938021	20000531
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	TR 200103562	T2	20020422	TR 2001-200103562	20000531
	BR 2000011441	A	20020716	BR 2000-11441	20000531
	JP 2003502320	T2	20030121	JP 2001-503845	20000531
PRAI	US 1999-138544P	P	19990610		
	WO 2000-US15069	W	20000531		
OS	MARPAT 134:56660				
GI					



AB The invention provides a method of treating Alzheimer's disease using compds. I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts [wherein: X = certain (un)substituted aminophenyl, aminonaphthyl, indolinyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolinyl groups; n = 1-3; X1, X2 = H, C1-8 alkyl, (CH2)yZ; y = 0-4; Z = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, perfluoroalkyl, alkenyl, (un)substituted Ph or naphthyl, OH, alkoxy, alkylthio, SO3H, CO2H or derivs., etc.]. Also provided is a method of inhibiting the aggregation of amyloid proteins using I, and a method of imaging amyloid deposits using I. Claims further include compds. I, and pharmaceutical compns. containing I. Examples include 71 synthetic examples and 4 bioassays. For instance, condensation of rhodanine-3-acetic acid with 4-(dibutylamino)benzaldehyde in refluxing AcOH in the presence of AcONa

gave title compound II as the (Z)-isomer. In an assay for inhibition of self-seeded amyloid fibril growth, II had an IC₅₀ of 1.5 μ M.

IT **313478-92-1P**, (Z)-[5-[(4-Diethylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313478-93-2P**, (Z)-[5-[(4-Dibutylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313478-94-3P**, (Z)-[5-[(4-Dipropylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313478-95-4P**, (Z)-[5-[(4-Diisobutylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313478-96-5P**, (Z)-[5-[(4-Dipentylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313478-97-6P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-[Bis(3-methylbutyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313478-98-7P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(Azepan-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313478-99-8P**, (Z)-[5-[(4-Dihexylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-00-4P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(Methyloctylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-01-5P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(Octahydroisoquinolin-2-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-02-6P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-[(Cyclopropylmethyl)propylamino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-03-7P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(Hexylmethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-04-8P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(Methylphenethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-05-9P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(3-Azaspiro[5.5]undec-3-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-06-0P**, (Z)-3-[5-[(4-Dibutylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-07-1P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(Butylmethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-08-2P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(Butylethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-09-3P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(Benzylbutylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-10-6P**, (Z)-[5-[(4-Dioctylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-11-7P**, (Z)-4-[5-[[4-(Hexylmethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-12-8P**, (Z)-3-[5-[[4-(Hexylmethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-13-9P**, (Z)-3-[5-[(4-Dipentylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-14-0P**, (Z)-4-[5-[(4-Dibutylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-15-1P**, (Z)-4-[5-[(4-Dipentylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-16-2P**, (Z)-2-[5-[(4-Dibutylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-17-3P**, (Z)-2-[5-[[4-(Dibutylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]-3-phenylpropionic acid **313479-18-4P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(Hexylmethylamino)naphthalen-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-19-5P**, (Z)-[4-Oxo-5-[(4-pyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-20-8P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(4-Butylpiperazin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-21-9P**, (Z)-[4-Oxo-5-[[4-[4-(3-phenylpropyl)piperidine-1-yl]phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-22-0P**, (Z)-3-[5-[[4-(3-Azaspiro[5.5]undec-3-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-23-1P**, (Z)-3-[4-Oxo-5-[[4-(perhydroazepin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-24-2P**,

(Z)-4-[5-[[4-(3-Azaspiro[5.5]undec-3-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-25-3P**,
 (Z)-[4-Oxo-5-[[4-(4-propylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-26-4P**,
 (Z)-3-[4-Oxo-5-[[4-(4-propylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-27-5P**,
 (Z)-4-[4-Oxo-5-[[4-(4-propylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-29-7P**,
 (Z)-3-[5-[[4-((4aS,8aR)-Octahydroisoquinolin-2-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-30-0P**,
 (Z)-4-[5-[[4-((4aS,8aR)-Octahydroisoquinolin-2-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-31-1P**,
 (Z)-[4-Oxo-5-[[4-(4-piperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-32-2P**, (Z)-3-[5-[[4-((4aS,8aS)-Octahydroisoquinolin-2-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-33-3P**, (Z)-4-[4-Oxo-5-[[4-(perhydroazepin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-34-4P**, (Z)-4-[5-[[4-((4aS,8aS)-Octahydroisoquinolin-2-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-35-5P**, (Z)-3-[4-Oxo-5-[[4-(4-piperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-37-7P**,
 (Z)-4-[4-Oxo-5-[[4-(4-piperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-38-8P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(Azocan-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-39-9P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(4-Ethyl-4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-40-2P**, (Z)-3-[5-[[4-(4-Ethyl-4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-41-3P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(4-Cyclohexylmethylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-43-5P**, (Z)-4-[5-[[4-(4-Ethyl-4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-44-6P**, (Z)-3-[5-[[4-(4-Cyclohexylmethylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-45-7P**, (Z)-3-[5-[[4-(4-Benzylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-46-8P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(4-Benzylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-47-9P**,
 (Z)-4-[4-Oxo-5-[[4-(azocan-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-48-0P**, (Z)-4-[5-[[4-(4-Benzylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-49-1P**, (Z)-4-[5-[[4-(4-Cyclohexylmethylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-50-4P**, (Z)-3-[4-Oxo-5-[[4-(perhydroazacin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-53-7P**, (Z)-[5-[[4-(4-Hexylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-54-8P**,
 (Z)-3-[5-[[4-(4-Hexylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-55-9P**,
 (Z)-4-[5-[[4-(4-Hexylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-56-0P**,
 (Z)-[5-[[4-(4-Butylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-57-1P**,
 (Z)-3-[5-[[4-(4-Butylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-58-2P**,
 (Z)-4-[5-[[4-(3-Butylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-59-3P**,
 (Z)-[5-[[4-(3-Pentylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-

thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]acetic acid **313479-60-6P**,
 (Z)-3-[5-[[4-(3-Pentylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
 thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]propionic acid **313479-61-7P**,
 (Z)-4-[5-[[4-(3-Pentylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
 thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313479-62-8P**,
 (Z)-4-[5-[[4-(4-Butylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
 thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]butyric acid **313481-53-7P**,
 (Z)-2-[5-[[4-(4-Dibutylaminophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl]-
 3-(3H-imidazol-4-yl)propionic acid

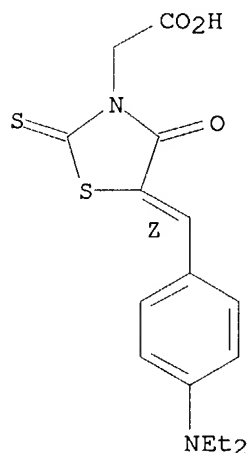
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(drug candidate; preparation of rhodanine derivs. as amyloid protein aggregation inhibitors for treatment of Alzheimer's disease and imaging of amyloid deposits)

RN 313478-92-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

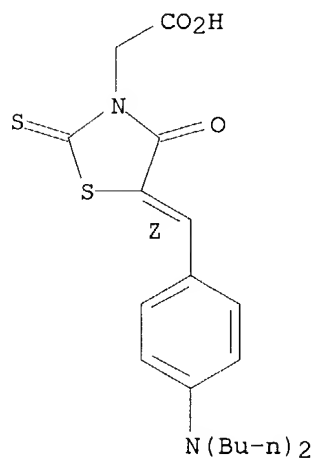


RN 313478-93-2 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

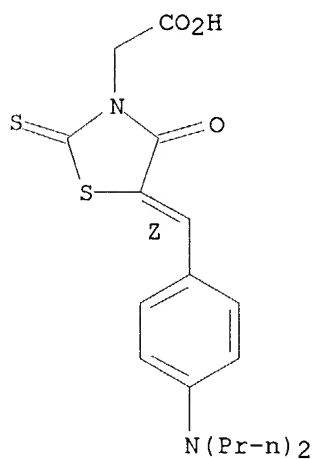
10/009612



RN 313478-94-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(di-n-butylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

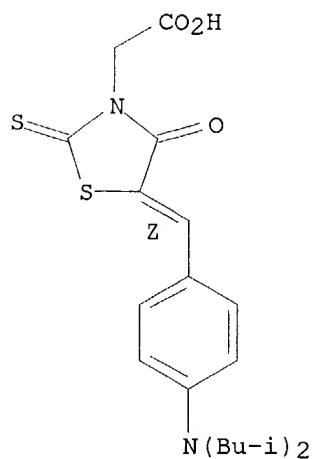
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 313478-95-4 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-bis(2-methylpropyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

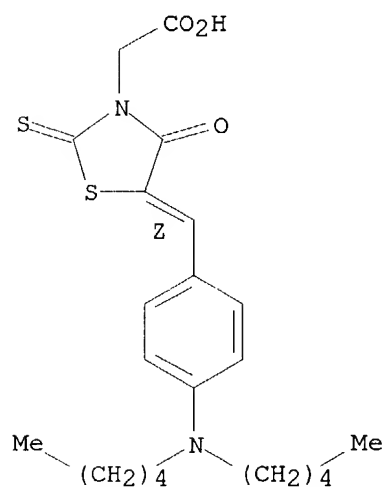
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 313478-96-5 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dipentylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

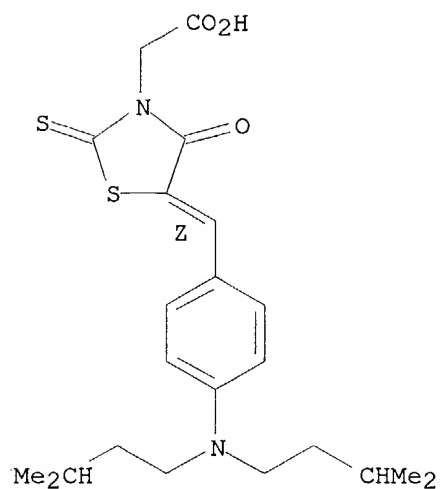


RN 313478-97-6 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[bis(3-methylbutyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

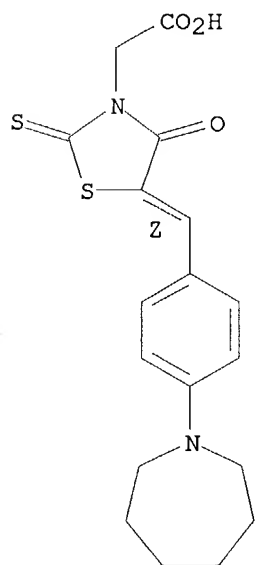
10/009612



RN 313478-98-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(hexahydro-1H-azepin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

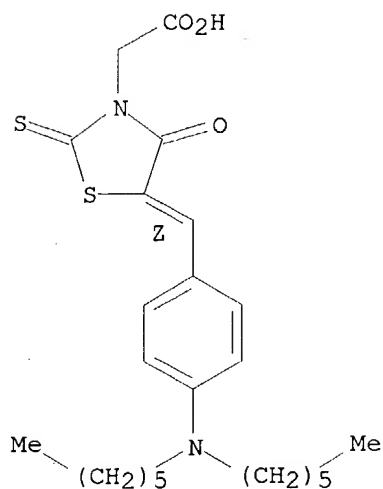


RN 313478-99-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dihexylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

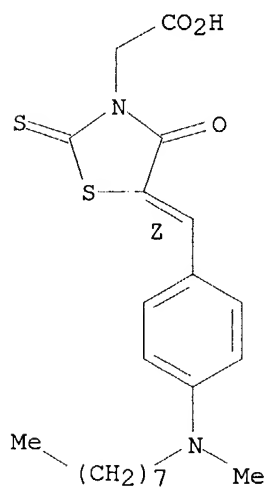
10/009612



RN 313479-00-4 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(methyloctylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

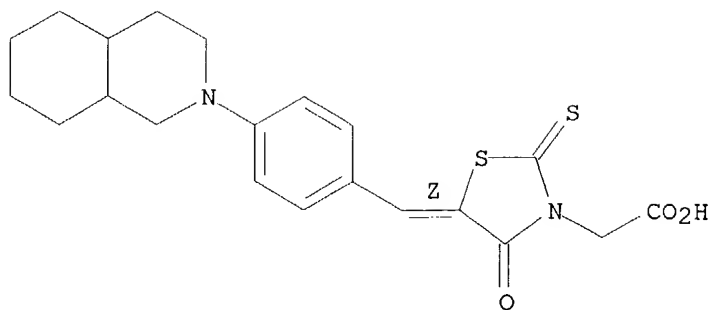


RN 313479-01-5 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(octahydro-2(1H)-isoquinolinyl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

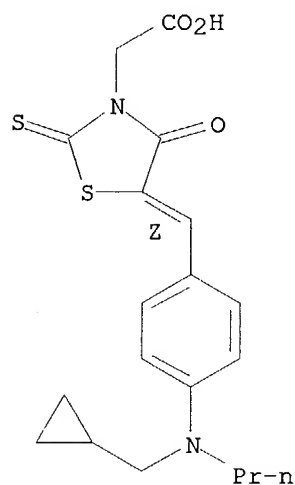
10/009612



RN 313479-02-6 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[(cyclopropylmethyl)propylamino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

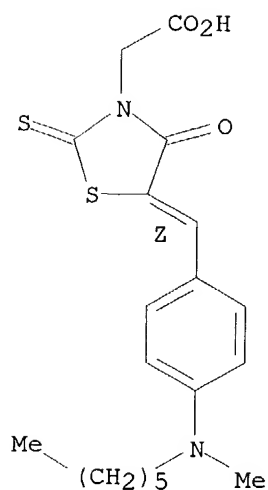


RN 313479-03-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(hexylmethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

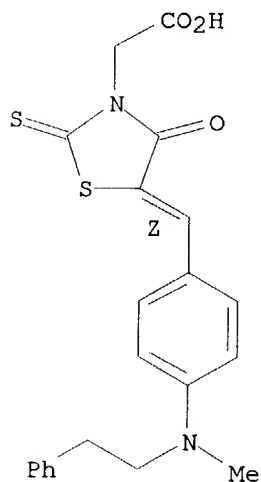
10/009612



RN 313479-04-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[methyl(2-phenylethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

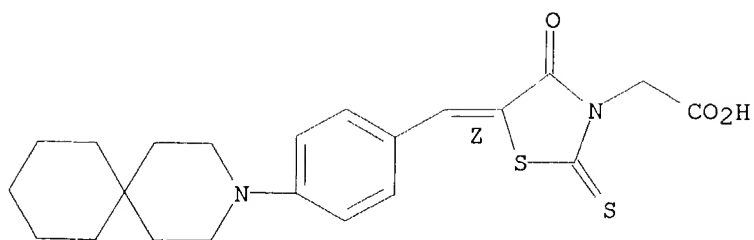


RN 313479-05-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(3-azaspiro[5.5]undec-3-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

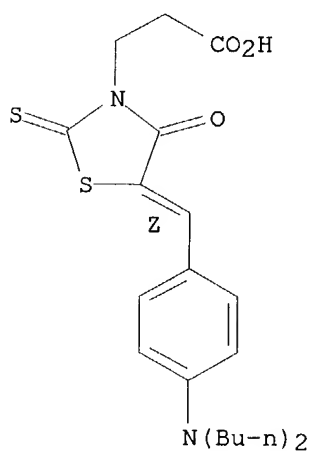
10/009612



RN 313479-06-0 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

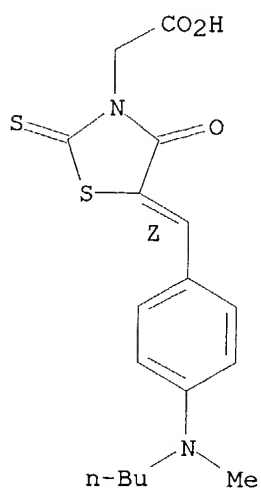


RN 313479-07-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(butylmethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

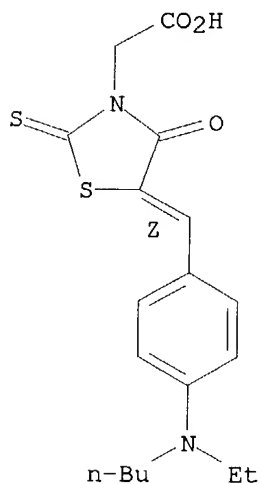
10/009612



RN 313479-08-2 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(butylethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

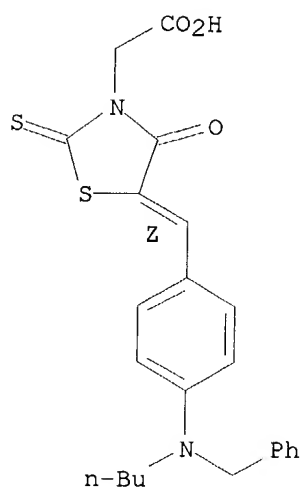


RN 313479-09-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[butyl(phenylmethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

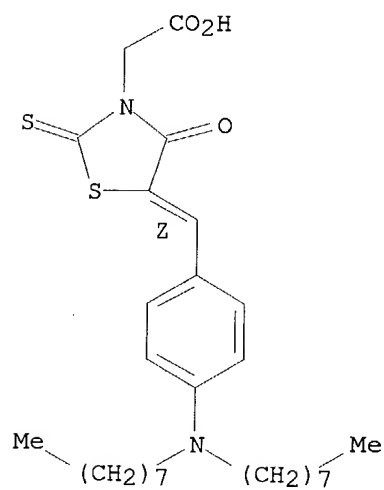
10/009612



RN 313479-10-6 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

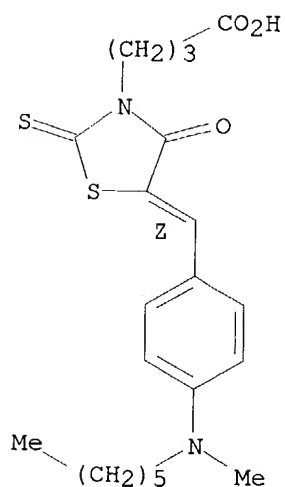


RN 313479-11-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(diheptylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

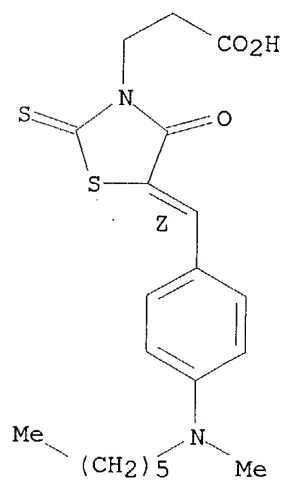
10/009612



RN 313479-12-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(hexylmethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

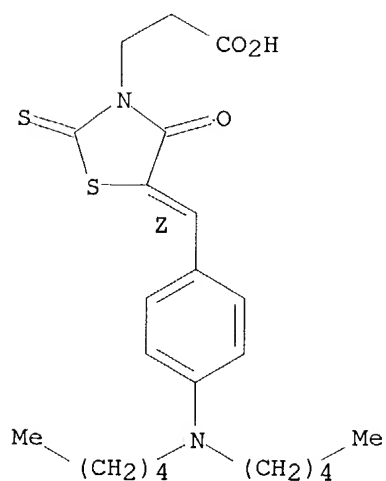


RN 313479-13-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(dipentylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

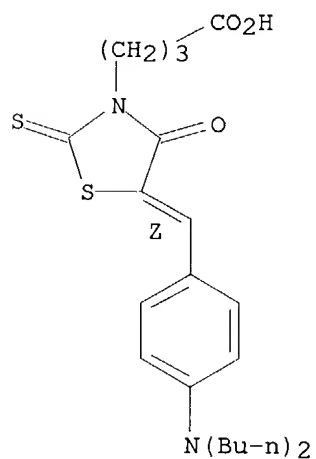
10/009612



RN 313479-14-0 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

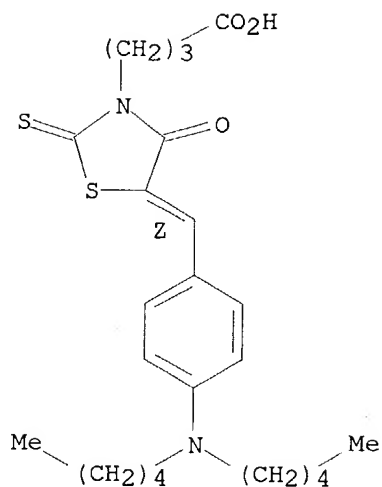


RN 313479-15-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(dipentylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

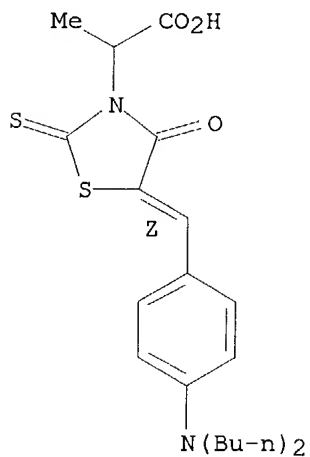
10/009612



RN 313479-16-2 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]methylene]-α-methyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

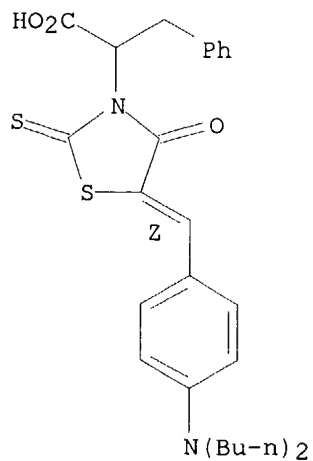


RN 313479-17-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-α-(phenylmethyl)-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

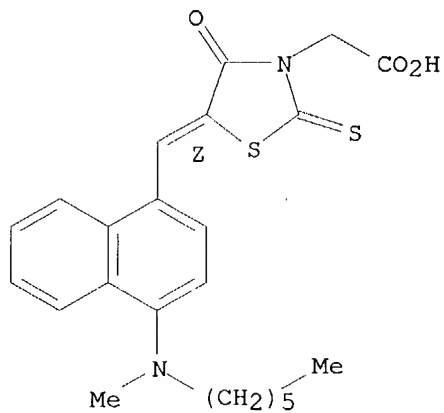
10/009612



RN 313479-18-4 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(hexylmethylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

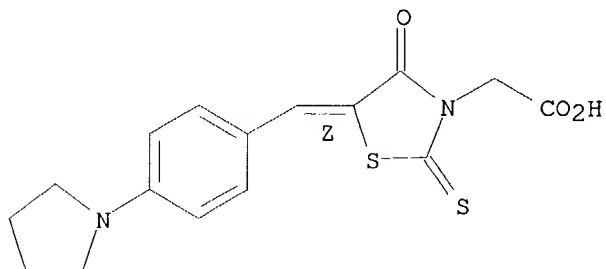
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 313479-19-5 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

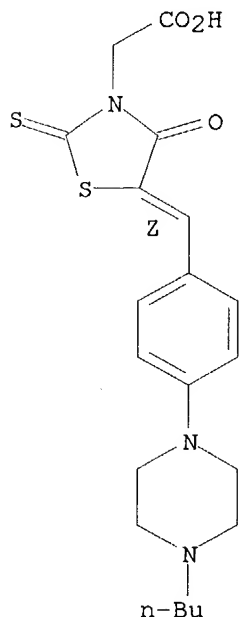


10/009612

RN 313479-20-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(4-butyl-1-piperazinyl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

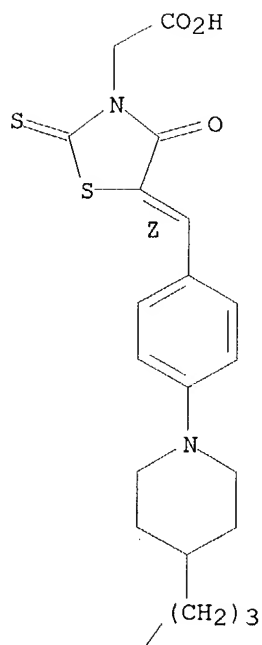
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 313479-21-9 CAPLUS

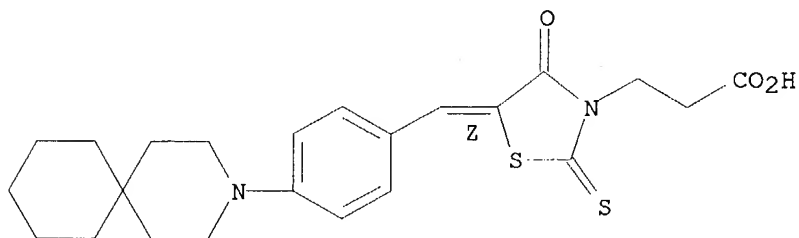
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-[4-(3-phenylpropyl)-1-piperidinyl]phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



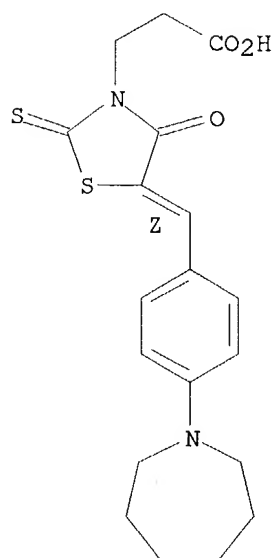
RN 313479-22-0 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(3-azaspiro[5.5]undec-3-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 313479-23-1 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(hexahydro-1H-azepin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

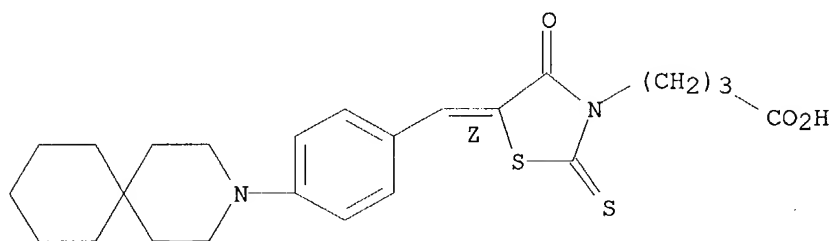
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 313479-24-2 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(3-azaspiro[5.5]undec-3-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

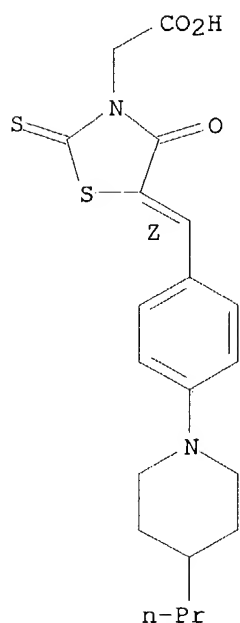


RN 313479-25-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-(4-propyl-1-piperidiny)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

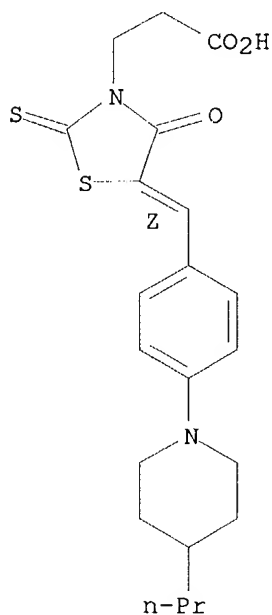
10/009612



RN 313479-26-4 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-(4-propyl-1-piperidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

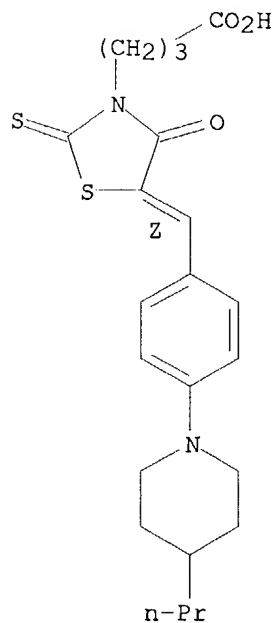


RN 313479-27-5 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-(4-propyl-1-piperidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

Double bond geometry as shown.

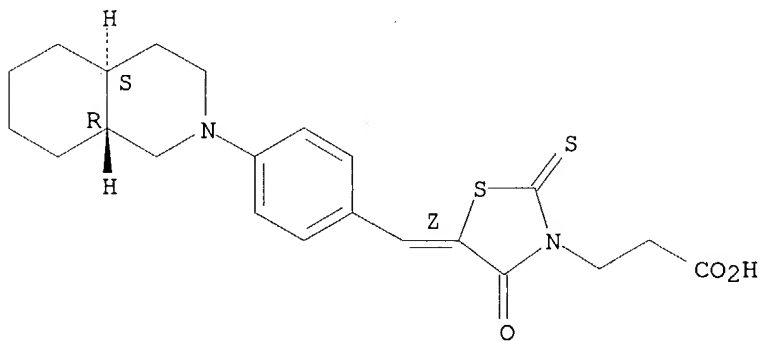


RN 313479-29-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-[(4aS,8aR)-octahydro-2(1H)-isoquinolinyl]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



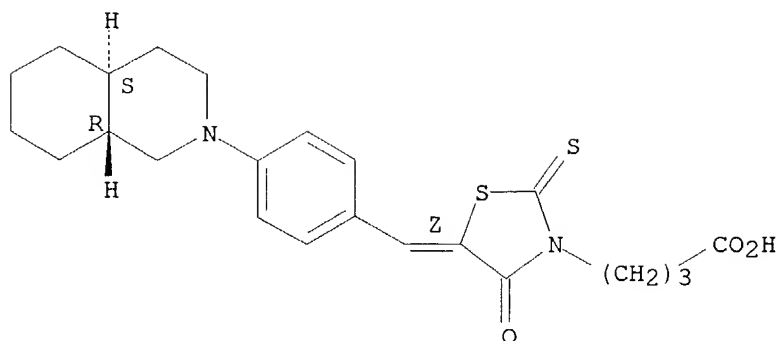
RN 313479-30-0 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-[(4aS,8aR)-octahydro-2(1H)-isoquinolinyl]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

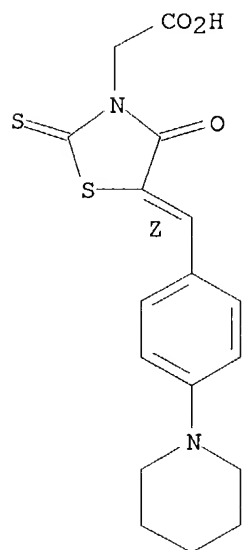
10/009612



RN 313479-31-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-(1-piperidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



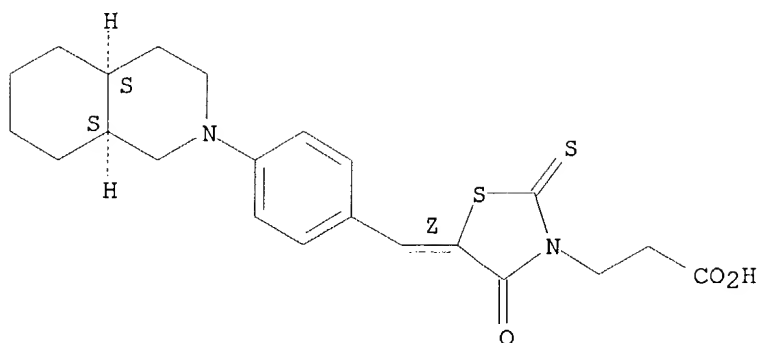
RN 313479-32-2 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-[(4aS,8aS)-octahydro-2(1H)-isoquinolinyl]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

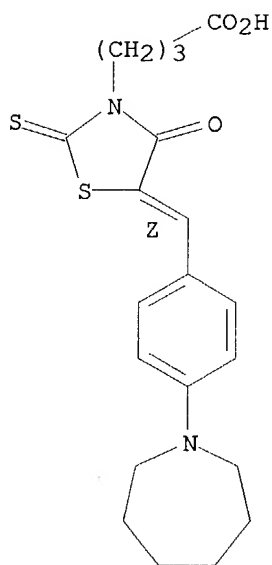
10/009612



RN 313479-33-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(hexahydro-1H-azepin-1-yl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



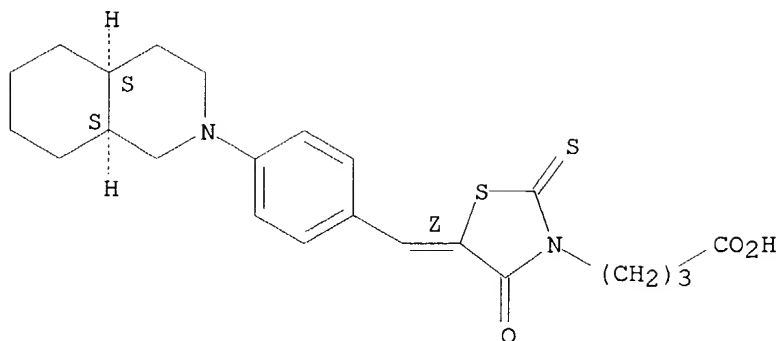
RN 313479-34-4 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-[[4a,8aS]-octahydro-2(1H)-isoquinolinyl]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

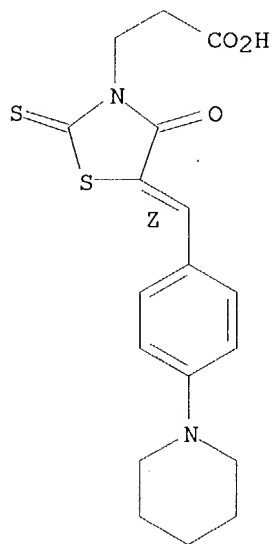
10/009612



RN 313479-35-5 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-(1-piperidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

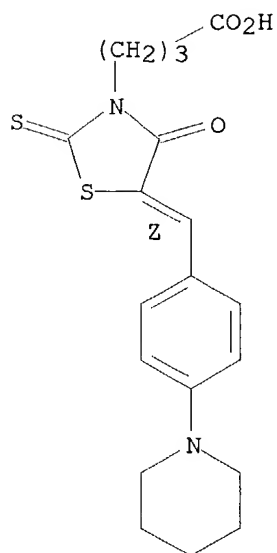


RN 313479-37-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-(1-piperidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

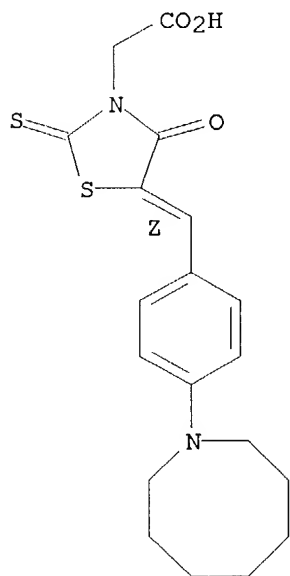
10/009612



RN 313479-38-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(hexahydro-1(2H)-azocinyl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

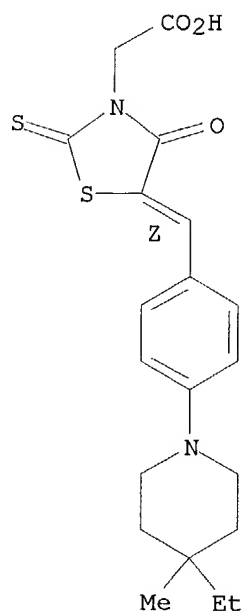
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 313479-39-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(4-ethyl-4-methyl-1-piperidiny)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

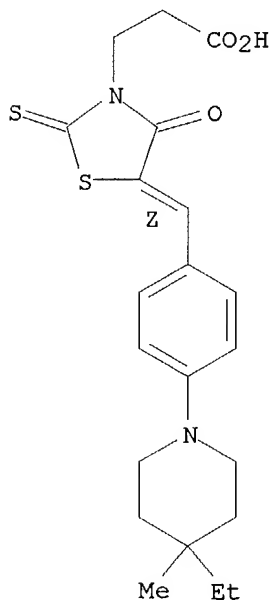
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 313479-40-2 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(4-ethyl-4-methyl-1-piperidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



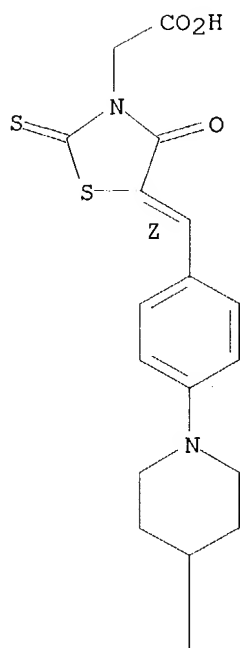
RN 313479-41-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[4-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1-piperidinyl]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

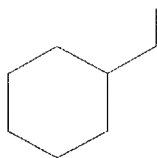
10/009612

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A

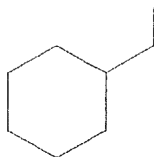


PAGE 2-A



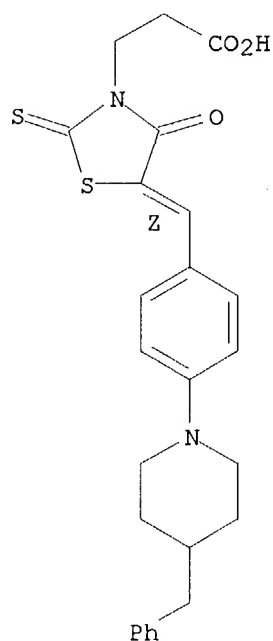
RN 313479-43-5 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(4-ethyl-4-methyl-1-piperidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



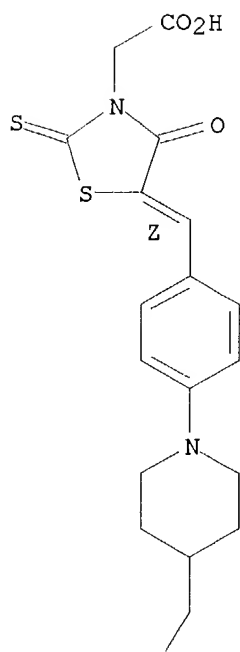
RN 313479-45-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-[4-(phenylmethyl)-1-piperidinyl]phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 313479-46-8 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-[4-(phenylmethyl)-1-piperidinyl]phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



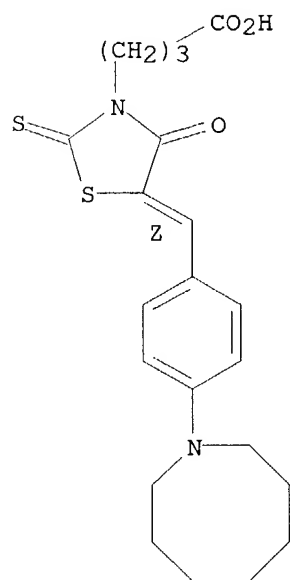
Ph

RN 313479-47-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(hexahydro-1(2H)-azocinyl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

10/009612

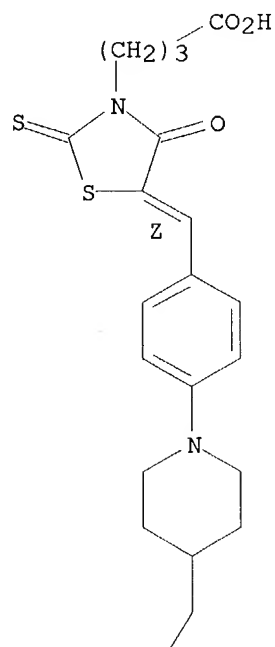


RN 313479-48-0 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-[4-(phenylmethyl)-1-piperidinyl]phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

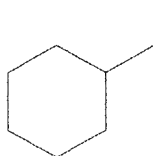
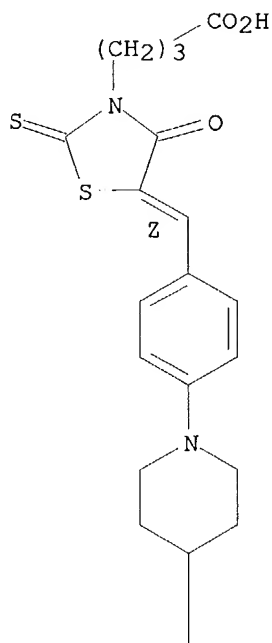
PAGE 1-A





RN 313479-49-1 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-[4-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1-piperidinyl]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

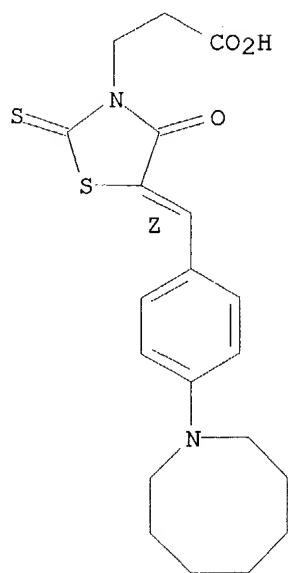
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 313479-50-4 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(hexahydro-1(2H)-azocinyl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

10/009612

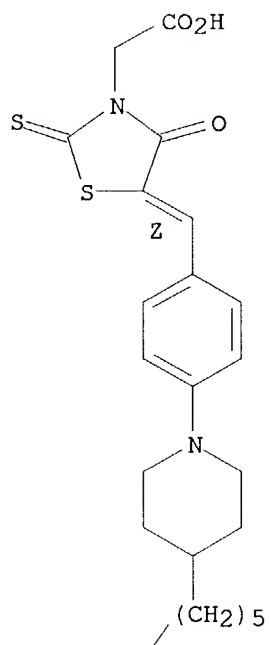


RN 313479-53-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(4-hexyl-1-piperidiny)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A

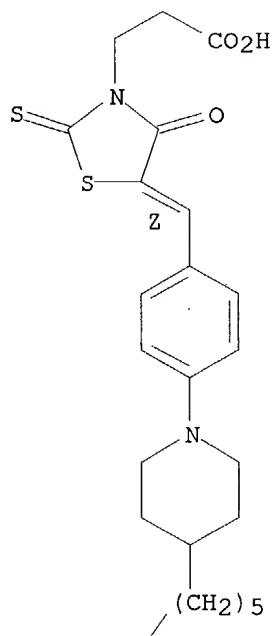


Me

RN 313479-54-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(4-hexyl-1-piperidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

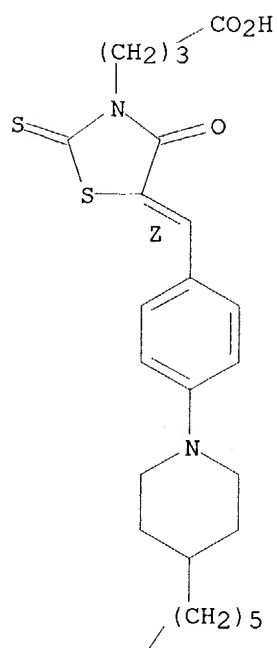


Me

RN 313479-55-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(4-hexyl-1-piperidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

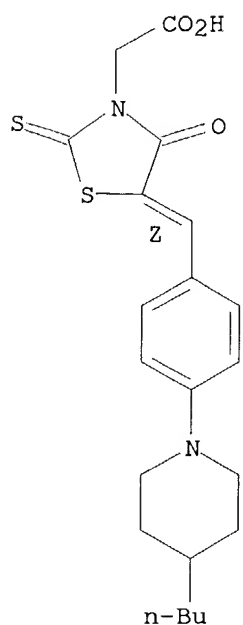


Me

RN 313479-56-0 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(4-butyl-1-piperidiny)phenyl]methylene]-
4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

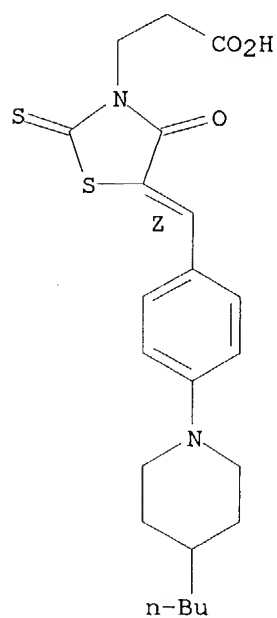
10/009612



RN 313479-57-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(4-butyl-1-piperidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



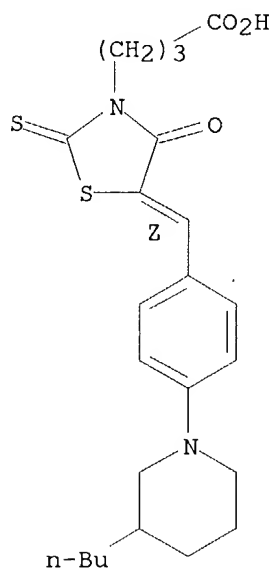
RN 313479-58-2 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(3-butyl-1-piperidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

NAME)

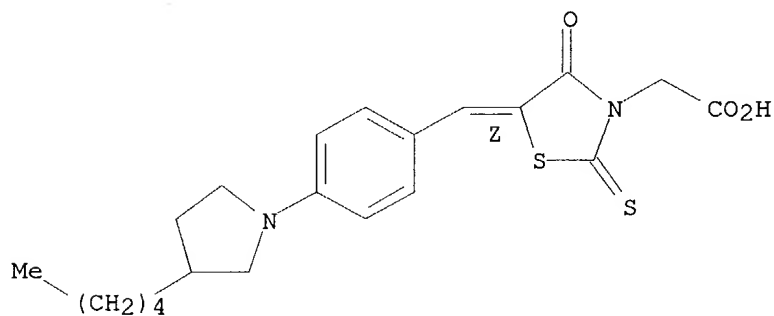
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 313479-59-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-(3-pentyl-1-pyrrolidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

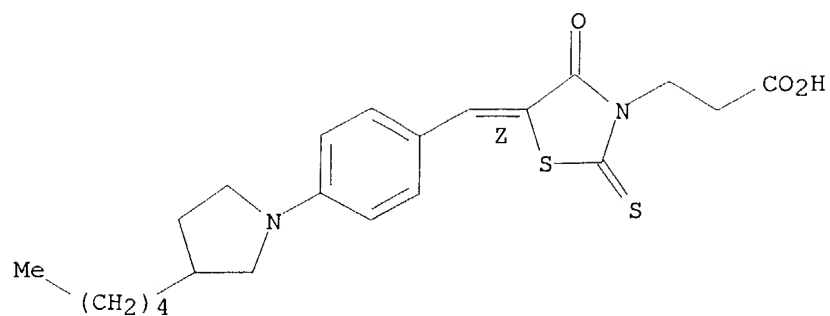


RN 313479-60-6 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-(3-pentyl-1-pyrrolidinyl)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

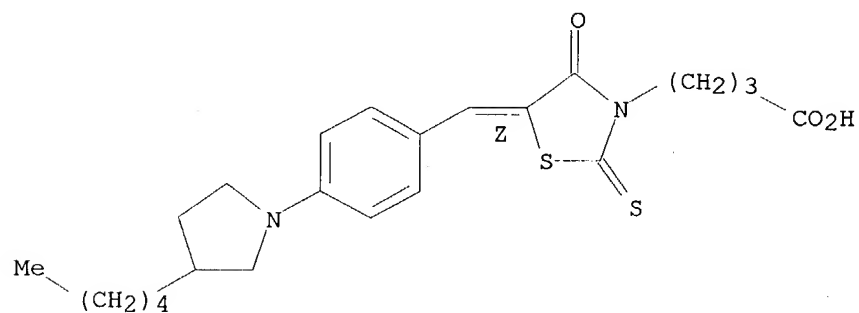
10/009612



RN 313479-61-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 4-oxo-5-[[4-(3-pentyl-1-pyrrolidiny)phenyl]methylene]-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

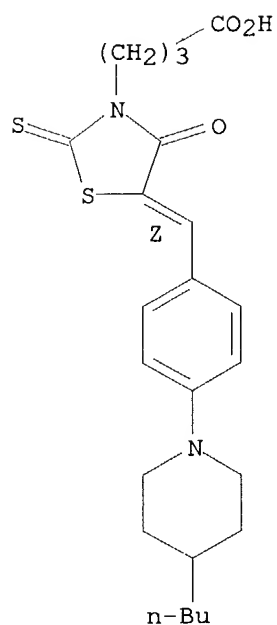


RN 313479-62-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(4-butyl-1-piperidiny)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

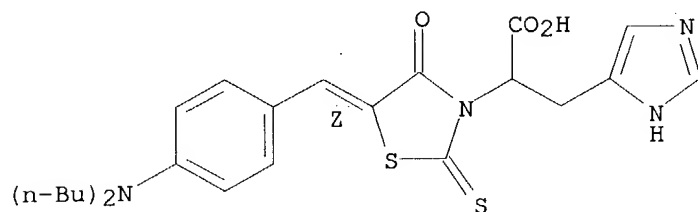
10/009612



RN 313481-53-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]methylene]- α -
(1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (5Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

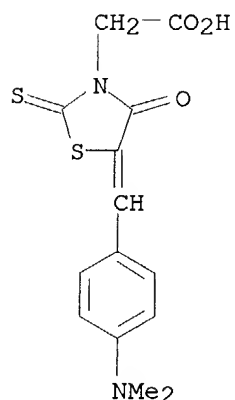
Double bond geometry as shown.



RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

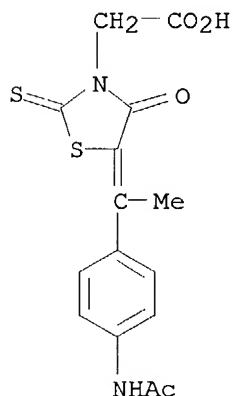
10/009612

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:878257 CAPLUS
DN 134:164463
TI Synthesis and nonlinear optical properties of p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene dyes containing different acceptors
AU Zheng, Qingdong; Yao, Zuguang; Cheng, Jiqi; Shen, Yaochun; Lu, Zuhong
CS Institute of Fine Chemicals, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, 200237, Peop. Rep. China
SO Chemistry Letters (2000), (12), 1426-1427
CODEN: CMLTAG; ISSN: 0366-7022
PB Chemical Society of Japan
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 134:164463
AB Several rhodanine-, thiobarbituric acid-, and thiohydantoin-based p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene dyes were synthesized and the evaluation of their second-order hyperpolarizabilities (β) using a hyper-Rayleigh scattering technique was reported. The results show that these dyes have enhanced β values.
IT **82158-66-5P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dye; preparation and second-order hyperpolarizability of)
RN 82158-66-5 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



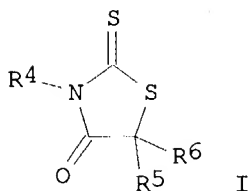
RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:230670 CAPLUS
 DN 133:12352
 TI Pharmacophore model and 3D-QSAR study of two kinds of HCV NS3 serine protease inhibitors
 AU Hou, Tingjun; Wu, Zengru; Liao, Ning; Li, Zheng; Luo, Hongpeng; Wang, Jiaquan; Xu, Xiaojie
 CS Department of Chemistry, Beida-Jiuyuan Molecular Design Laboratory, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Wuli Huaxue Xuebao (2000), 16(3), 196-201
 CODEN: WHXUEU; ISSN: 1000-6818
 PB Beijing Daxue Chubanshe
 DT Journal
 LA Chinese
 AB In this paper, the three-dimensional pharmacophore model of two kinds of HCV NS3 serine protease inhibitors was obtained by using the CATALYST software. Although these two kinds of inhibitors possess quite different structures, yet a common pharmacophore model with very good statistical results can be determined. Although these two kinds of inhibitors possess quite different structures, yet a common pharmacophore model with very good statistical results can be determined. Based on the pharmacophore model, a 3D-QSAR anal. was performed and the model showed good predictive ability (correlation coefficient $R = 0.89$).
 IT **103250-35-7**, RD 4-6157
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (pharmacophore model and 3D-QSAR study of two kinds of HCV NS3 serine protease inhibitors)
 RN 103250-35-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[1-[4-(acetylamino)phenyl]ethylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 21 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:227642 CAPLUS
 DN 132:265191
 TI Preparation of rhodaninecarboxylic acids for treatment of metabolic bone disorders
 IN Esswein, Angelika; Schaefer, Wolfgang; Tsaklakidis, Christos; Honold, Konrad; Kaluza, Klaus
 PA Roche Diagnostics G.m.b.H., Germany
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

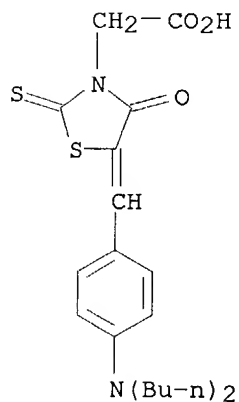
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000018747	A1	20000406	WO 1999-EP7248	19990930
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9963307	A1	20000417	AU 1999-63307	19990930
	EP 1117655	A1	20010725	EP 1999-950575	19990930
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002525362	T2	20020813	JP 2000-572207	19990930
	US 6673816	B1	20040106	US 2001-787917	20010621
	US 2003032813	A1	20030213	US 2002-199057	20020722
PRAI	EP 1998-118493	A	19980930		
	WO 1999-EP7248	W	19990930		
	US 2001-787917	A3	20010621		
OS	MARPAT 132:265191				
GI					



AB Title compds. [I; R4 = CHX(CH2)aR7; R5 = CHR3(CR1:CR2)m(CH2)qR and R6 = H; R5R6 = CR3(CR1:CR2)m(CH2)qR; R = an optionally mono- or polysubstituted (un)saturated mono-, bi-, or tricycle which can contain ≥1 hetero atoms (sic); R1-R3 = H or alkyl; R7 = OH, CO2H, alkoxycarbonyl, Ph, etc.; X = H, carboxy(alkyl), alkoxycarbonyl(alkyl), (di)(alkyl)carbonyl(alkyl), etc.; a = 0-4; m, q = 0-8] were prepared for stimulation of PTH receptor-mediated cAMP formation (no data). Thus, e.g., 2-(5-benzothien-2-ylmethylene-4-oxo-

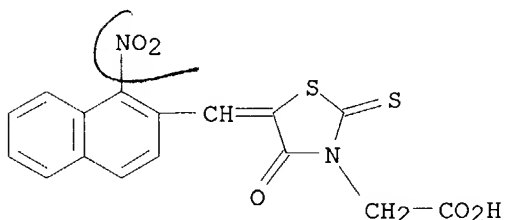
10/009612

2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl)succinic acid was prepared
IT **263333-36-4P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of rhodaninecarboxylic acids for treatment of metabolic bone disorders)
RN 263333-36-4 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



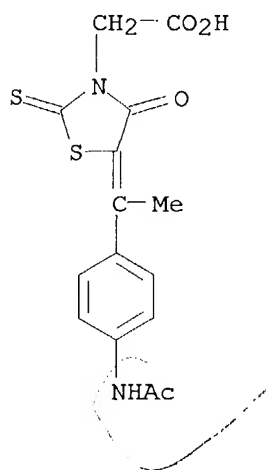
RE.CNT 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:686655 CAPLUS
DN 130:75717
TI Synthesis, Activity, and Molecular Modeling of New 2,4-Dioxo-5-(naphthylmethylene)-3-thiazolidineacetic Acids and 2-Thioxo Analogs as Potent Aldose Reductase Inhibitors
AU Fresneau, Patrick; Cussac, Max; Morand, Jean-Marc; Szymonski, Barbara; Tranqui, Duc; Leclerc, Gerard
CS Laboratoire de Chimie Therapeutique and Laboratoire de Chimie Organique Groupe de Pharmacochimie Moleculaire, Universite Joseph Fourier de Grenoble, La Tronche, 38700, Fr.
SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1998), 41(24), 4706-4715
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB A series of 2,4-dioxo-5-(2-naphthylmethylene)-3-thiazolidineacetic acids and 2-thioxo analogs have been prepared as aldose reductase inhibitors. In vitro inhibitory activities of bovine lens aldose reductase were determined by a conventional method. 1-Naphthyl-substituted derivs. of the 2-thioxo series were the more potent inhibitors (IC50 equivalent 10 nM) with similar activity to that of Epalrestat. Structural anal., especially by X-ray crystallog. of two selected compds., and mol. modeling comparisons with Zopolrestat were performed. These results provide explanations of the good activity of the inhibitor, the preference for 1-naphthyl-substituted compds., and the nature of mol. interactions in these systems.
IT **218433-05-7P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation, activity, and mol. modeling of 2,4-dioxo- and 2-thioxo-5-(naphthylmethylene)-3-thiazolidineacetic acids as aldose reductase inhibitors)
RN 218433-05-7 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(1-nitro-2-naphthalenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:645780 CAPLUS
 DN 127:314413
 TI Novel hepatitis C virus protease inhibitors: thiazolidine derivatives
 AU Sudo, Kenji; Matsumoto, Yukiharu; Matsushima, Masaaki; Fujiwara, Masatoshi; Konno, Kenji; Shimotohno, Kunitada; Shigeta, Shiro; Yokota, Tomoyuki
 CS Rational Drug Design Laboratories, Matsukawa, 960-12, Japan
 SO Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1997), 238(2), 643-647
 CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
 PB Academic
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB This study evaluated the inhibitory effects of thiazolidine derivs. on hepatitis C virus (HCV) protease and other human serine proteases. The inhibition efficacy was tested with a reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatog. (HPLC) assay system using a NS3-NS4A fusion protein as the HCV protease and a synthetic peptide substrate that mimics the NS5A-5B junction. Nine thiazolidine derivs. showed more than 50% inhibition at 50 µg/mL. The most potent derivative was RD4-6250, with 50% inhibition at a concentration of 2.3 µg/mL; this concentration was lower than those of other protease inhibitors reported previously. The most selective derivative was RD4-6205; with 50% inhibition at a concentration of 6.4 µg/mL, a lower concentration than those on other serine proteases (chymotrypsin, trypsin, plasmin, and elastase). These results suggest that the RD4-6205 skeleton is an important structure for inhibitory activity on the HCV protease NS3-NS4A.
 IT **103250-35-7**, RD 4-6157
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study) (thiazolidine derivs. as hepatitis C virus protease inhibitors)
 RN 103250-35-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[1-[4-(acetylamino)phenyl]ethylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 24 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:392105 CAPLUS
 DN 125:96085
 TI Rhodanine derivatives useful as hypoglycemic agents and for treating
 Alzheimer's disease
 IN Bue-Valleskey, Juliana M.; Hunden, David C.; Jones, Charles D.; Panetta,
 Jill A.; Shaw, Walter N.
 PA Eli Lilly and Co., USA
 SO U.S., 23 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 943, 353, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5523314	A	19960604	US 1994-213651	19940316
	ZA 9306492	A	19950302	ZA 1993-6492	19930902
	IL 106877	A1	19980310	IL 1993-106877	19930902
	IL 119119	A1	19980816	IL 1993-119119	19930902
	CA 2105598	AA	19940311	CA 1993-2105598	19930907
	NO 9303198	A	19940311	NO 1993-3198	19930908
	AU 9346218	A1	19940317	AU 1993-46218	19930908
	AU 676843	B2	19970327		
	HU 70184	A2	19950928	HU 1993-2551	19930908
	RU 2131251	C1	19990610	RU 1993-51176	19930908
	FI 9303946	A	19940311	FI 1993-3946	19930909
	JP 06192091	A2	19940712	JP 1993-224434	19930909
	CN 1091006	A	19940824	CN 1993-119081	19930909
	US 5716975	A	19980210	US 1995-470822	19950606
	US 5661168	A	19970826	US 1996-678015	19960710
	NO 9801911	A	19940311	NO 1998-1911	19980428
PRAI	US 1992-943353	B2	19920910		
	IL 1993-106877	A3	19930902		
	US 1994-213651	A3	19940316		
	US 1994-343271	B1	19941122		

OS MARPAT 125:96085

AB Rhodanine derivs. and pharmaceutical formulations thereof are claimed for
 treating hyperglycemia and Alzheimer's disease. 5-[(4-
 Phenoxyphenyl)methylene]-2-thioxo-4-thiazolidinone (I) was prepared, tested
 for hypoglycemic activity in obese diabetic mice, and formulated in hard
 gelatin capsules containing I 250, starch 220, and magnesium stearate 10 mg,
 resp.

IT 178735-08-5

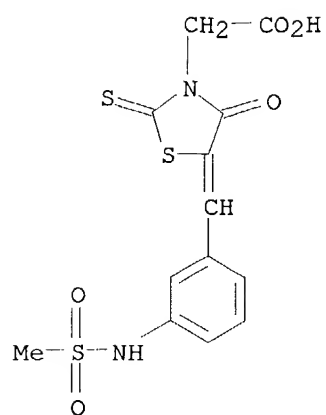
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
 study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

(rhodanine derivs. for treating Alzheimer's disease and as hypoglycemic agents)

RN 178735-08-5 CAPLUS

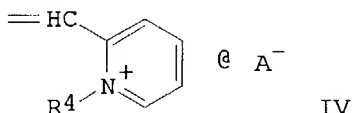
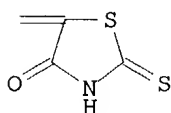
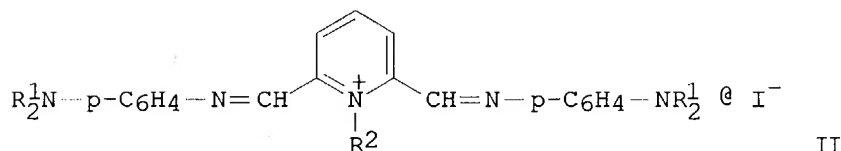
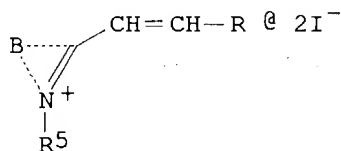
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[3-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-
 4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 25 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1994:148811 CAPLUS
 DN 120:148811
 TI Photographic material with improved gradation
 IN Herrmann, Wolfgang; Tschurnajew, Mirko; Kraft, Monika; Blumenstein, H. Joachim
 PA Filmfabrik Wolfen AG, Germany
 SO Ger. Offen., 7 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 4142936	A1	19930805	DE 1991-4142936	19911224
	DE 4142936	C2	19941006		
PRAI	DE 1991-4142936		19911224		
OS	MARPAT 120:148811				
GI					

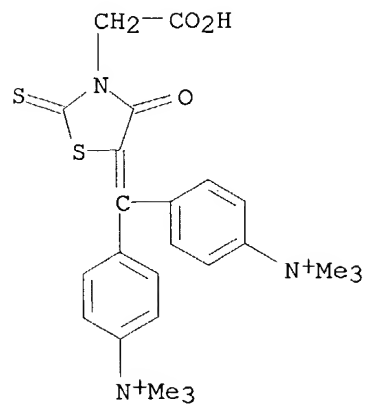


AB The title material comprises ≥ 1 Ag halide emulsion layer containing ≥ 1 compd from RC(:Y)R \cdot 2X-, I, and II [R = R1R2R3N+-p-C6H4-; R1, R2, R3, R5 = Me, Et; Y = O, III, IV (A = halogen, methosulfate, ethosulfate; R4 = alkyl); X = A, perchlorate; 2X can be replaced by a sulfate; B = atoms necessary to form a pyridine or quinoline ring].
 IT **152151-47-8**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (photog. emulsion containing, for improved gradation)
 RN 152151-47-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzenaminium, 4,4'-[[3-(carboxymethyl)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-5-thiazolidinylidene]methylene]bis[N,N,N-trimethyl-, bis(methyl sulfate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 152151-46-7
 CMF C24 H29 N3 O3 S2

10/009612



CM 2

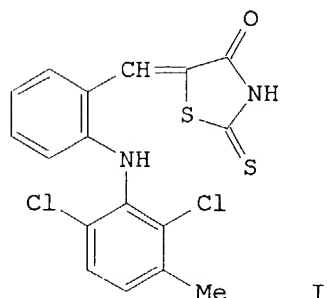
CRN 21228-90-0

CMF C H3 O4 S

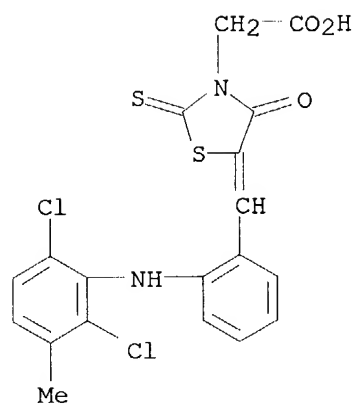
$\text{Me}-\text{O}-\text{SO}_3^-$

10/009612

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1993:539163 CAPLUS
DN 119:139163
TI Synthesis and cyclooxygenase and 5-lipoxygenase inhibitory activity of
some thiazolidin-4-one analogs of meclofenamic acid
AU Boschelli, Diane H.; Connor, David T.; Kuipers, Paul J.; Wright, Clifford
D.
CS Dep. Chem., Warner-Lambert Co., Ann Arbor, MI, 48105, USA
SO Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1992), 2(7), 705-8
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 119:139163
GI



AB Replacement of the carboxylic acid functionality of meclofenamic acid with
select heterocycles converted this cyclooxygenase (CO) inhibitor into dual
inhibitors, e.g., I, of CO and 5-lipoxygenase.
IT **149703-37-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and cyclooxygenase and lipoxygenase inhibitory activities of)
RN 149703-37-7 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-
methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)



L3 ANSWER 27 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1993:506252 CAPLUS

DN 119:106252

TI The crystal structure of 5-(2-nitrophenylmethylene)-2-thioxothiazolidin-4-one-3-(α -benzyl)ethanoic acid: preference for the Z-configuration

AU Nyburg, Stanley C.; Parkins, Adrian W.; Smith, Brian V.

CS Dep. Chem., King's Coll. London, London, WC2R 2LS, UK

SO Journal of Crystallographic and Spectroscopic Research (1993), 23(6), 459-63

CODEN: JCREDB; ISSN: 0277-8068

DT Journal

LA English

AB The title compound is monoclinic, space group P2₁/n, with a 8.303(10), b 30.621(14), c 8.639(10 Å, β 60.71(9)°; d_c = 1.44 for Z = 4, R = 0.056, R_w = 0.060 for 1644 reflections. The atomic coordinates are given. The title compound has the Z-configuration at the exocyclic double bond. Steric hindrance within the mol. is responsible for a considerable deviation from planarity in some regions of the mol. The relation of this compound to the structural pattern shown by other thiazolidin-4-one derivs. is briefly discussed.

IT 149222-19-5

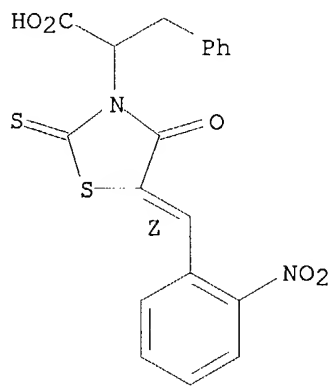
RL: PRP (Properties)

(crystal structure of)

RN 149222-19-5 CAPLUS

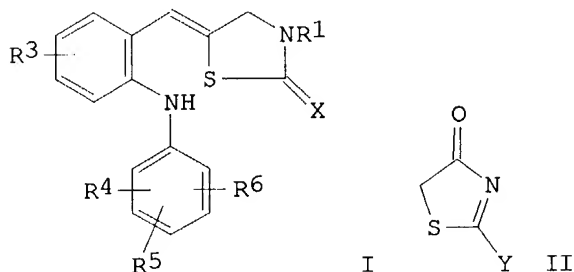
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(2-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo- α -(phenylmethyl)-2-thioxo-, (Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L3 ANSWER 28 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1993:38921 CAPLUS
 DN 118:38921
 TI Preparation of 2-substituted thiazolidinone, oxazolidinone, and
 imidazolidinone derivatives of fenamates as antiinflammatory agents
 IN Belliotti, Thomas R.; Boschelli, Diane H.; Connor, David T.; Kostlan,
 Catherine R.
 PA Warner-Lambert Co., USA
 SO U.S., 12 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5143929	A	19920901	US 1991-697822	19910509
PRAI	US 1991-697822		19910509		
OS	MARPAT 118:38921				
GI					



AB Title compds. I [X = O, S, HN; R1 = alkyl, R2O2CCH2 wherein R2 not defined; R3-R6 = H, halo, F3C, alkyl, NC, HO, alkoxy, O2N, R8R7N wherein R7, R8 = H, alkyl, acyl, (O)nS wherein x = 0-2] and II [Y = HO, HS, H2N, R9S wherein R9 = alkyl, R10O2CCH2 wherein R10 = H, alkyl, R9(O)xS wherein w = 0-2, R10R9N, etc., (no examples or claims for oxazolidine or imidazolidinone) and salt thereof, are prepared To 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenyl)amino]benzaldehyde at room temperature and 3-methylrhodanine in AcOH was added β -alanine and refluxed to give (Z)-I (X = S, R1 = Me, R4 = 2-Cl, R5 = 6-Cl, R6 = 3-Me) (III). In a test for antiinflammatory activity III at 10 μ M showed 100% inhibition of LTB4 formation.

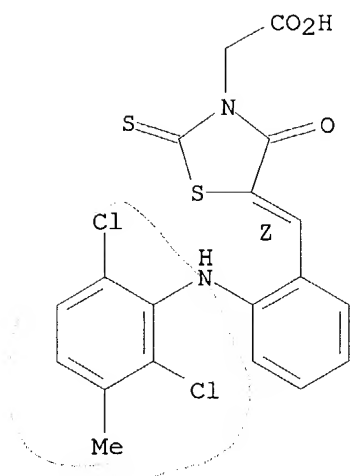
IT **144988-02-3P 145150-70-5P**

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, as antiinflammatory agent)

RN 144988-02-3 CAPLUS

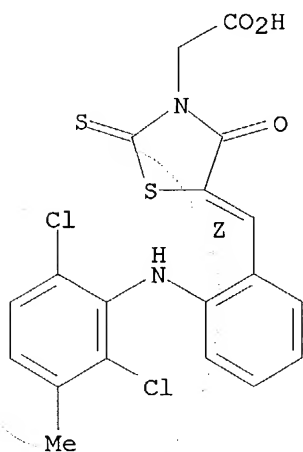
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, (Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 145150-70-5 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, monosodium salt, (Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

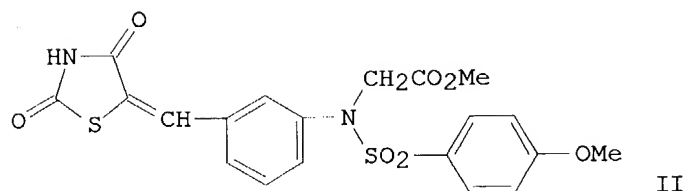
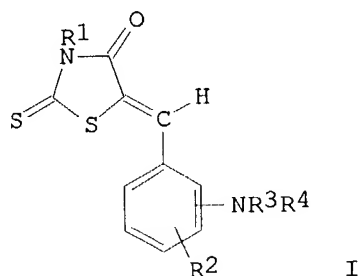


● Na

10/009612

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1992:490273 CAPLUS
DN 117:90273
TI Preparation of 5-benzylidenerhodanine derivatives as aldose reductase inhibitors
IN Kato, Hiroki; Sueda, Noriyoshi; Kinoshita, Nobusuke
PA Nisshin Seifun K. K., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 04099770	A2	19920331	JP 1990-217068	19900820
	JP 3024781	B2	20000321		
PRAI	JP 1990-217068		19900820		
OS	MARPAT 117:90273				
GI					



AB The title compds. [I; R1 =H, HO2CCH2, alkoxy-carbonylmethyl; R2 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy; R3 = H, alkyl, benzyl, carboxymethyl, alkoxy-carbonylmethyl; R4 = alkyl, (un)substituted alkanoyl or alkenoyl, XAr; X = CO, SO2; Ar = (un)substituted Ph, naphthyl, thienyl, pyridyl, aryl; provided that when R3 = H or alkyl, R4 = group other than alkyl], useful for treatment for diabetes complications, are prepared Thus, a mixture of rhodanine 11, Me [(3-formylphenyl) (4-methoxybenzenesulfonyl)amino]acetate 12, and ACONH4 12 mmol in PhMe was refluxed for 2 h to give 75.4% title compound II. I at 10⁻⁶ M in vitro inhibited 81.4-94.2% aldose reductase. Tablets, granules, and an injection solution containing II were formulated.

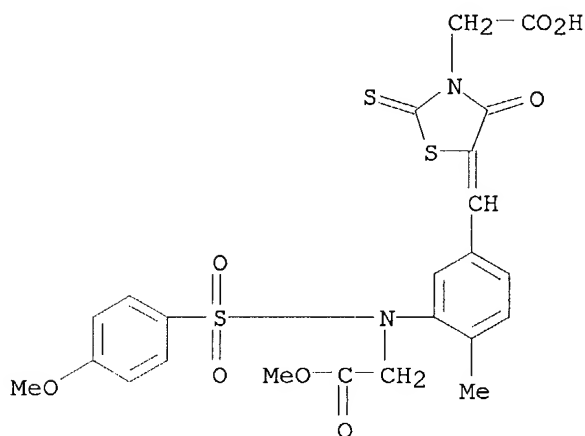
IT 142912-05-8P 142912-06-9P 142912-07-0P
142912-08-1P 142912-09-2P 142912-10-5P
142912-11-6P 142912-12-7P 142912-13-8P
142912-14-9P 142912-15-0P 142912-16-1P

142912-17-2P 142912-18-3P 142912-19-4P
 142912-20-7P 142912-21-8P 142912-22-9P
 142912-23-0P 142912-24-1P 142912-25-2P
 142912-26-3P 142912-27-4P 142912-28-5P
 142912-29-6P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of, as aldose reductase inhibitor)

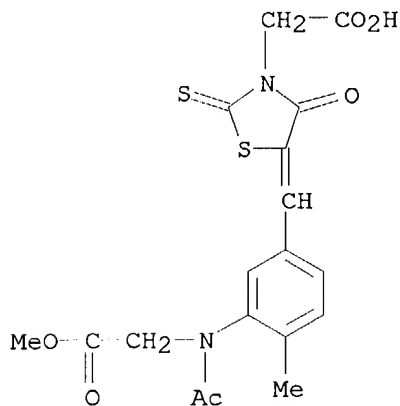
RN 142912-05-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[3-[(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)[(4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]-4-methylphenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 142912-06-9 CAPLUS

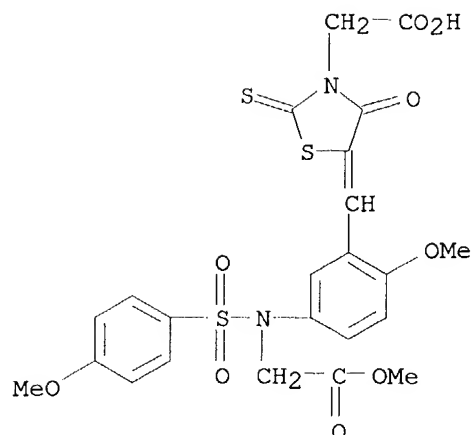
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[3-[acetyl(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)amino]-4-methylphenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 142912-07-0 CAPLUS

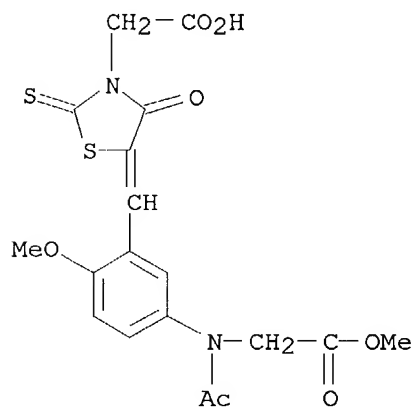
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-methoxy-5-[(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)[(4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



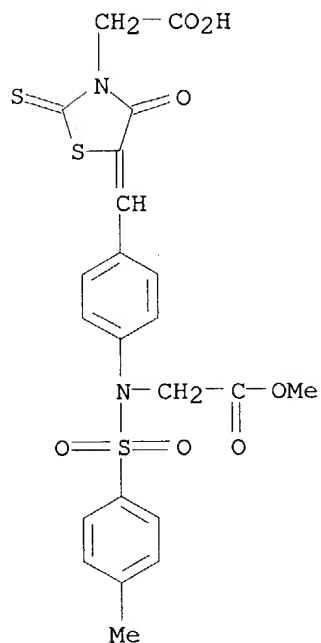
RN 142912-08-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[5-[acetyl(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)amino]-2-methoxyphenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



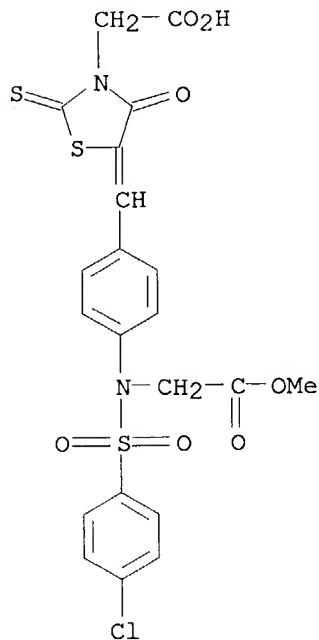
RN 142912-09-2 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



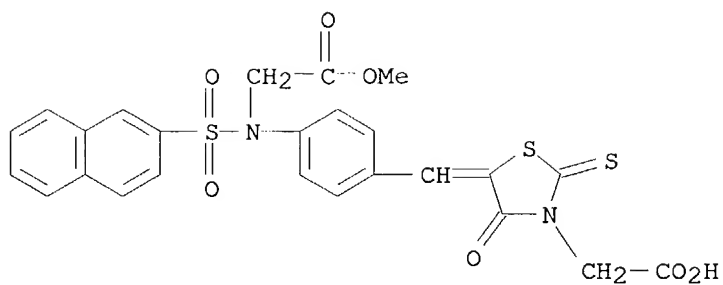
RN 142912-10-5 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[[[(4-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl](2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



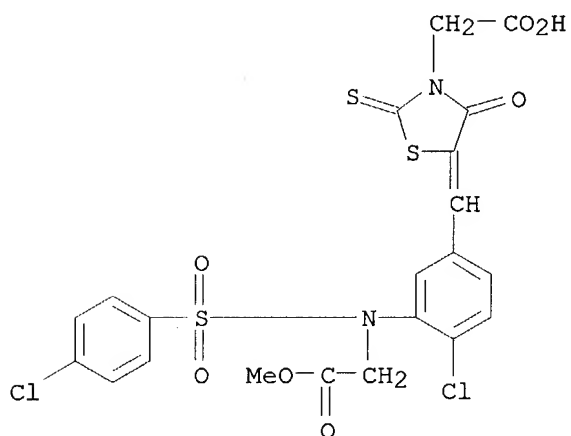
RN 142912-11-6 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[[[(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)(2-naphthalenylsulfonyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



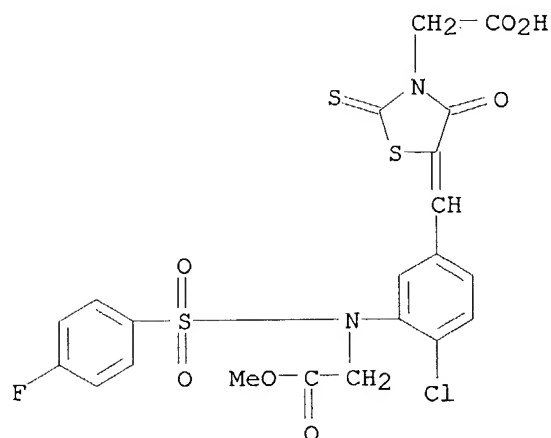
RN 142912-12-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-chloro-3-[[[4-chlorophenyl]sulfonyl](2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

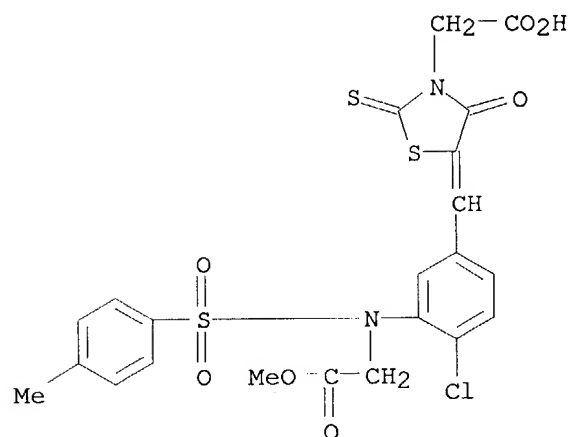


RN 142912-13-8 CAPLUS

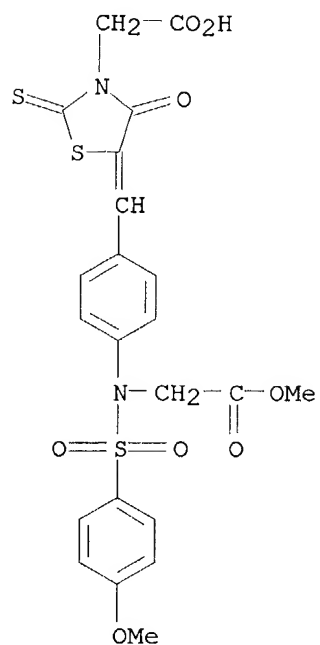
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-chloro-3-[[[4-fluorophenyl]sulfonyl](2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 142912-14-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-chloro-3-[(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl) [(4-methylphenyl) sulfonyl] amino] phenyl] methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

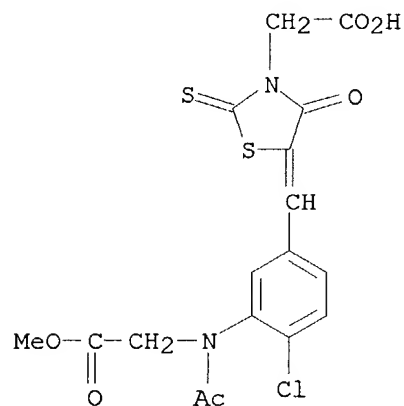


RN 142912-15-0 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl) [(4-methoxyphenyl) sulfonyl] amino] phenyl] methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



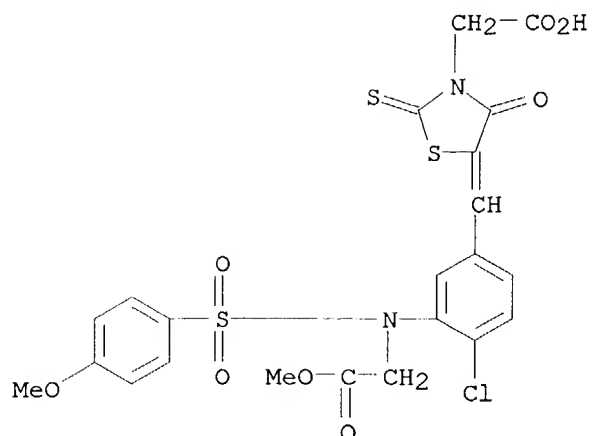
RN 142912-16-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[3-[acetyl(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)amino]-4-chlorophenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

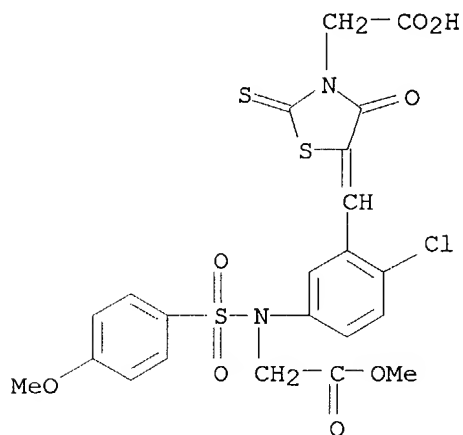


RN 142912-17-2 CAPLUS

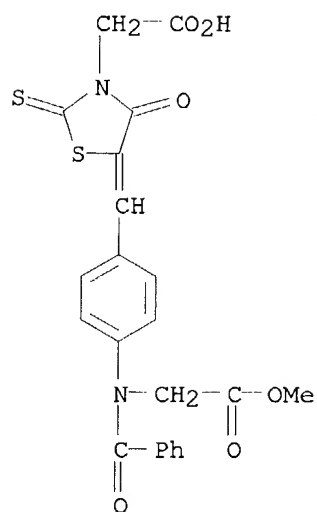
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-chloro-3-[(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)[(4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 142912-18-3 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-chloro-5-[(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)(4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

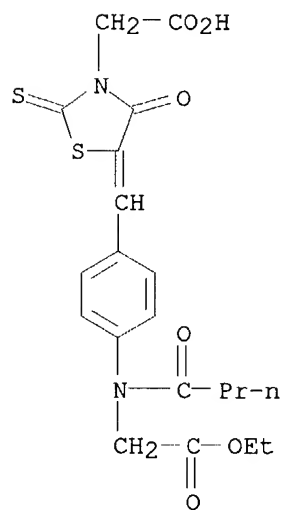


RN 142912-19-4 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[benzoyl(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



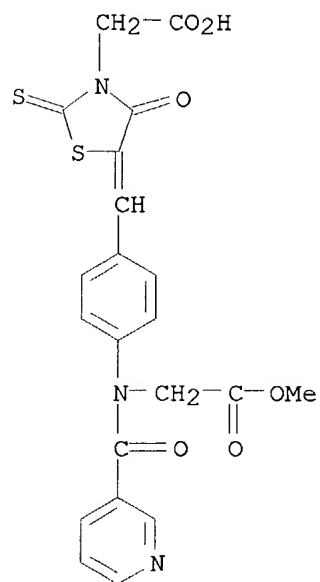
RN 142912-20-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)(1-oxobutyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

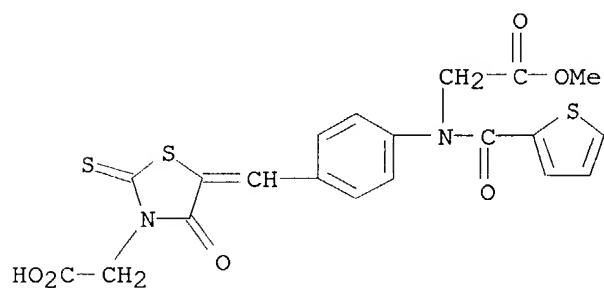


RN 142912-21-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

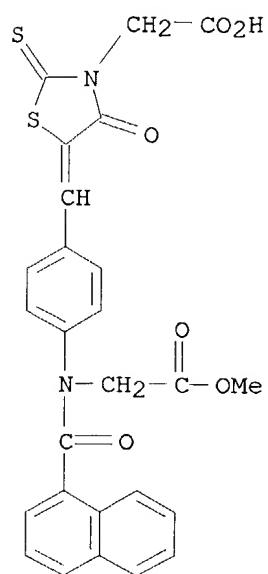


RN 142912-22-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl) (2-thienylcarbonyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



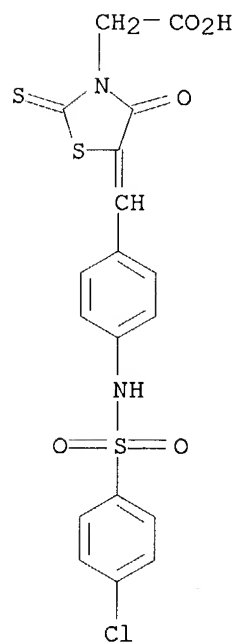
RN 142912-23-0 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl) (1-naphthalenylcarbonyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



RN 142912-24-1 CAPLUS

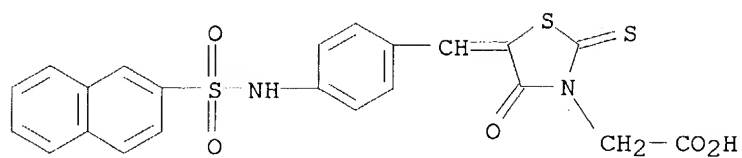
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[[4-(4-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 142912-25-2 CAPLUS

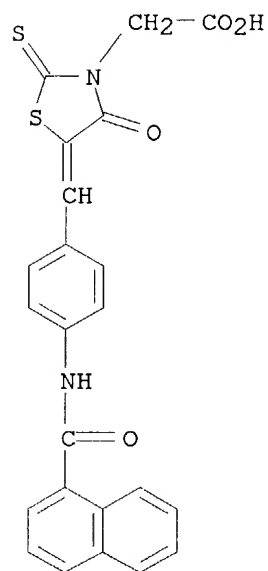
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[[2-naphthalenylsulfonyl]amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



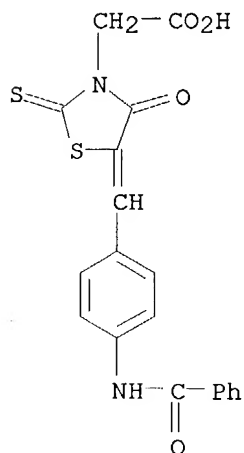
RN 142912-26-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[(1-naphthalenylcarbonyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 142912-27-4 CAPLUS

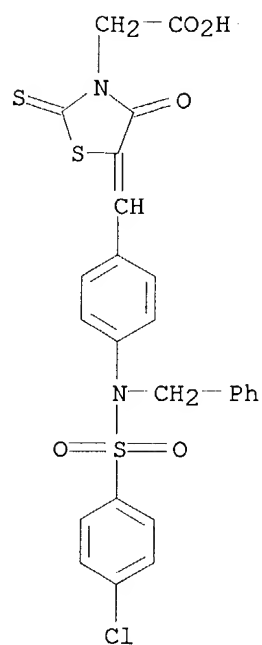
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(benzoylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

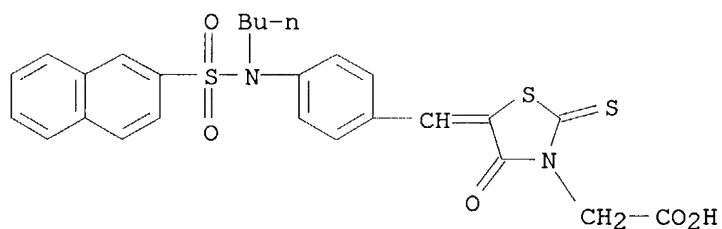
RN 142912-28-5 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[[[(4-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl](phenylmethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



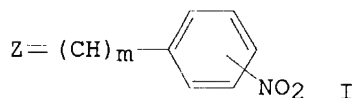
RN 142912-29-6 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[butyl(2-naphthalenylsulfonyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 30 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1991:666702 CAPLUS
 DN 115:266702
 TI Super-high contrast silver halide material
 IN Altavilla, Alexander
 PA International Paper Co., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9109345	A1	19910627	WO 1990-US7454	19901217
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	CA 2071499	AA	19910619	CA 1990-2071499	19901217
	EP 506876	A1	19921007	EP 1991-902840	19901217
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 05502739	T2	19930513	JP 1991-503267	19901217
PRAI	US 1989-452847		19891218		
	WO 1990-US7454		19901217		
QS	MARPAT 115:266702				
GI					



AB Claimed is a silver halide photog. material comprising radiation-sensitive silver halide grains capable of forming a surface-latent image, a binder, a dot quality-promoting amount of at least 1 compound represented by R1(NR2)nC(:Y)N(R3)R4NHNHCOCOX [X = NR5R6, OR7; R1, R2 = H, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, Ph, etc.; R3 = H, (substituted) benzyl provided that R3 is H when neither R1 nor R2 is H; R1 and R2 or R1 and R3 can be linked together to form a heterocyclic ring system; R4 = (substituted) divalent aromatic group; R5-R7 = H, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, Ph, naphthyl; R5 and R6 can be linked to form a heterocyclic system; Y = S, O; n = 0 or 1; n = 1 when Y = S] and a pepper-reducing amount of at least one compound of formula I. For I, Z = benzothiazole, quinoline, indolenine, etc., m = 0 to 6. The title material has high sensitivity and is substantially free of black spots or pepper. The use of the title material gives super-high contrast images.

IT **103503-34-0P**

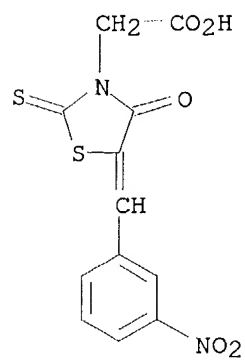
RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, as pepper-reducing agent in photog. material)

RN 103503-34-0 CAPLUS

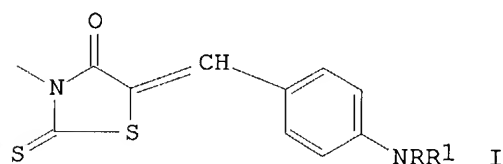
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 31 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:129159 CAPLUS
 DN 112:129159
 TI Photoconductive toners having a polymer regularly substituted with
 aminobenzylidenerhodanine group
 IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Koyama, Yoshihiro
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01173064	A2	19890707	JP 1987-333456	19871228
PRAI	JP 1987-333456		19871228		
GI					



AB Photoconductive toners contain a chain polymer regularly substituted with
 a rhodanine-containing group I [R, R1 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl] at its
 side chains. The toners exhibit good photocond. toward visible ray
 without using carrier-generating pigment and provide high quality color
 images. Thus, p-chloromethylstyrene was treated with 3-carboxymethyl-5-(p-
 diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine from 3-carboxymethylrhodanine and
 p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde then the resulted monomer was polymerized to give a
 polymer. A dispersion containing the polymer and acrylic monomer-styrene
 copolymer (1:1 weight ratio) was spray-dried and the resulted toner was mixed
 with a ferrite carrier to give an electrophotog. developer which gave high
 quality orange images by using blue light.

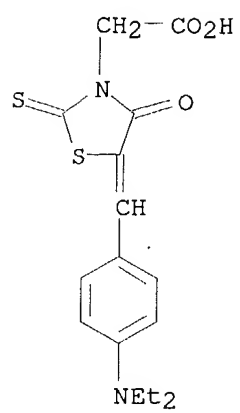
IT **117648-60-9**, 3-Carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanin
 e

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reaction of, photoconductor from, for electrophotog. developer toner
 with visible ray sensitivity)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS

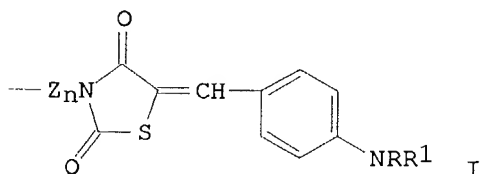
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
 thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 32 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:129150 CAPLUS
 DN 112:129150
 TI Transparent orange toners having a benzyldenerhodanine-containing polymer
 IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Hara, Mayumi
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01173056	A2	19890707	JP 1987-333461	19871228
PRAI	JP 1987-333461		19871228		
GI					

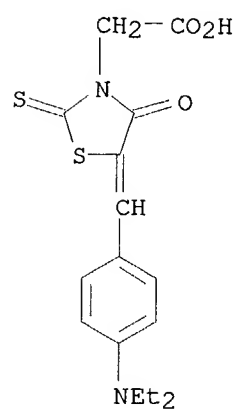


AB Transparent orange toners contain a polymer prepared by radical polymerization
 of monomers having a rhodanine-containing group I [R, R1 = H, alkyl (substituted) aryl; Z = divalent organic group; n = 0, 1] in the presence of polymerization
 for initiators. The toners provide high quality orange images especially useful
 of overhead projection slides. Thus, p-chloromethylstyrene was treated with
 3-carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzyldiene)rhodanine from
 3-carboxymethylrhodanine and p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde then the resulted
 monomer was polymerized in the presence of AIBN to give a polymer. A mixture
 of the polymer and Bontron E-84 (charge-controlling agent) was kneaded,
 pulverized, and mixed with Aerosil R972 (hydrophobic silica) and then with
 a ferrite carrier to obtain a electrophotog. developer which gave highly
 transparent clear orange images.

IT **117648-60-9**
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reaction of, orange colorant from, for transparent electrophotog.
 developer toner, for overhead projector slide)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
 thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

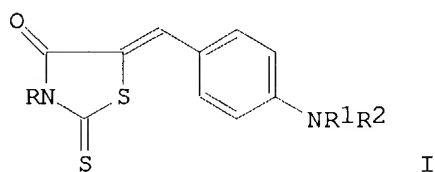
10/009612



L3 ANSWER 33 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:108546 CAPLUS
 DN 112:108546
 TI Electrophotographic photoconductive materials comprising a rhodanine derivative and a halogen-containing polymer
 IN Uriyu, Toshiuki; Nishiguchi, Toshihiko
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 5

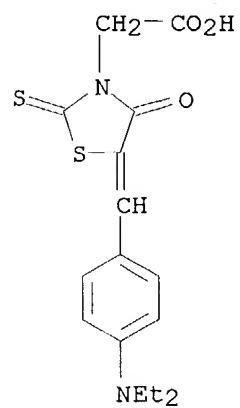
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01142649	A2	19890605	JP 1987-301706	19871130
	JP 05020735	B4	19930322		
	US 4885369	A	19891205	US 1988-278237	19881130
PRAI	JP 1987-301706		19871130		
	JP 1987-301716		19871130		
	JP 1987-301721		19871130		
	JP 1987-301722		19871130		
	JP 1987-301723		19871130		

GI



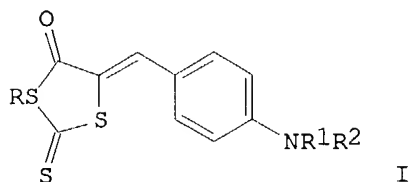
AB Electrophotog. photoconductive materials comprise a rhodanine derivative I [R = (substituted) alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, amino; R1-2 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl] and a halo-containing polymer. The materials have no charge-generating pigment and exhibit good photocond. toward visible light. Thus, an Al substrate was coated with a composition containing I (R = CH₂CO₂H; R1 = R2 = Et) 50 and Saran [II; poly(vinylidene chloride)] 100 parts to give a photoreceptor, which showed high sensitivity, compared to a control containing polycarbonate resin in place of II.
 IT **117648-60-9P**, 3-Carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation and use of, as photoconductor, in electrophotog. photoreceptor)
 RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 34 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:88278 CAPLUS
 DN 112:88278
 TI Light-permeable orange toners containing a rhodanine derivative as a coloring component
 IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Hara, Mayumi
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01147467	A2	19890609	JP 1987-308172	19871203
PRAI	JP 1987-308172		19871203		
GI					

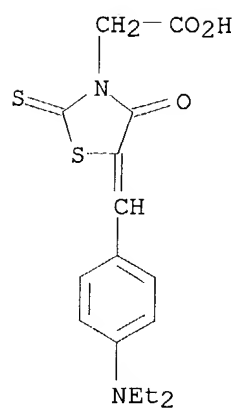


AB Light-permeable orange toners contain, as a coloring component, a rhodanine derivative I [R = (substituted) alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, or amino; R1, R2 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl]. The toners provide high quality orange images useful for overhead projection slides. Thus, a mixture of I (R = CH₂CO₂H; R1 = R2 = Et), polystyrene resin, and Bontron E-84 (charge-controlling agent) was kneaded, pulverized, and then mixed with Aerosil R972 (colloidal silica) and with a ferrite carrier to give an electrophotog. developer which gave high quality overhead projection slides with clear orange images.

IT **117648-60-9P**, 3-Carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene) rhodanine
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation and use of, as colorant, for electrostatic developer toner)

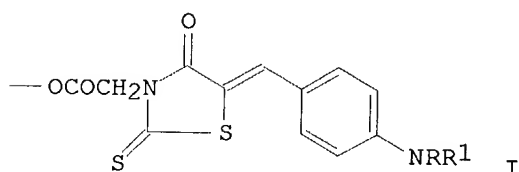
RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 35 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:45685 CAPLUS
 DN 112:45685
 TI Photoconductive toners containing a polymer having a rhodanine derivative
 in its side chains and a charge-transporting material
 IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Koyama, Yoshihiro
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01147476	A2	19890609	JP 1987-308181	19871203
PRAI	JP 1987-308181		19871203		
GI					



AB Photoconductive toners are prepared by dispersing or dissolving a charge-transporting material in a chain polymer having a rhodanine derivative I [R, R1 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl] in its side chains. The toners show photocond. at visible regions without using carrier-generating material and provide high quality color images. Thus, a dispersion containing polystyrene having I (R = R1 = Et) in its side chains and 4-diethylaminobenzaldehyde 1,2-diphenylhydrazone was spray-dried, and the resulting toner was mixed with a ferrite carrier to give an electrophotog. developer which gave high quality orange images by using blue light.

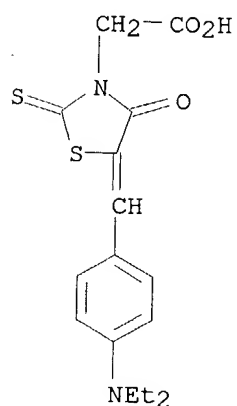
IT **117648-60-9P**, 3-Carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and reaction of, rhodanine derivative side chain-containing polymer from, as photoconductor for electrostatic developer toner)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 124631-90-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and use of, as photoconductor for electrostatic developer toner)

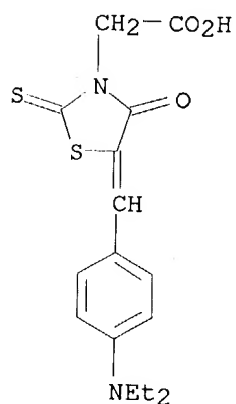
RN 124631-90-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidineacetate (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 117648-60-9

CMF C16 H18 N2 O3 S2



CM 2

CRN 56552-12-6

CMF (C9 H10 O)x

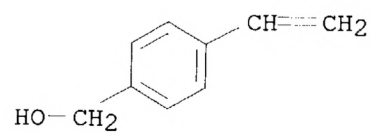
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 1074-61-9

10/009612

CMF C9 H10 O



L3 ANSWER 36 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1990:45682 CAPLUS

DN 112:45682

TI Light-permeable orange toners containing a polymer having a rhodanine derivative in its side chains as a coloring component

IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Hara, Mayumi

PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

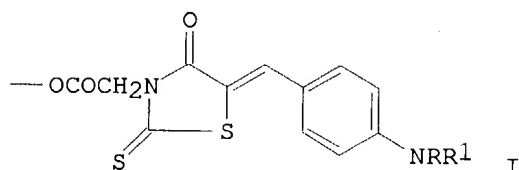
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01147472	A2	19890609	JP 1987-308177	19871203
PRAI	JP 1987-308177		19871203		
GI					



AB Light-permeable orange toners contain, as a coloring component, a polymer having a rhodanine derivative I [R, R1 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl] in its side chains. The toners provide high quality orange images useful for overhead projection slides. Thus, a mixture of polystyrene having I (R = R1 = Et) in its side chains 100 and Bontron E-84 (charge-controlling agent) 2 parts was kneaded, pulverized, and then mixed with Aerosil R972 (colloidal silica) and with a ferrite carrier to give an electrophotog. developer which gave high quality overhead projection slides with clear orange images.

IT 117648-60-9P

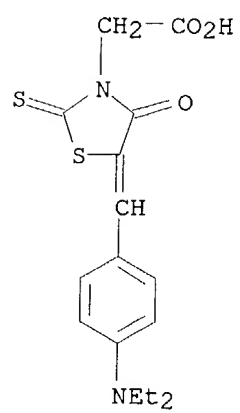
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and reaction of, rhodanine derivative-containing styrene polymer from, as colorant for electrostatic developer toner)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS

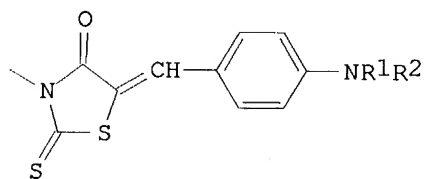
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 37 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:28124 CAPLUS
 DN 112:28124
 TI Manufacture of rhodanine-containing charge-generating material
 IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Hayata, Hiromi
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01172835	A2	19890707	JP 1987-331584	19871226
PRAI	JP 1987-331584		19871226		
GI					



AB The title charge generator comprising a chain mol. polymer regularly branched with rhodanine group I [R1-2 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl] is prepared by polymerization, in the presence of a radical initiator, of a monomer from BAp-I (B = reactive substituent; A = divalent organic group; p = 1, 0) and a reactive group-substituted monomer. The material, having improved film-forming property and creating carriers in visible ray, is useful for an electrophotog. photoconductor. Thus, 3-carboxymethylrhodanine and p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde were treated to give 3-carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine, which was treated with p-chloromethylstyrene to give a monomer then polymerized in the presence of AIBN in THF to give the title charge generator. Then, a composition comprising the charge generator, 4-diethylaminobenzaldehyde 1,2-diphenylhydrazone, and THF was applied onto an Al sheet and heated to give an electrophotog. photoconductor.

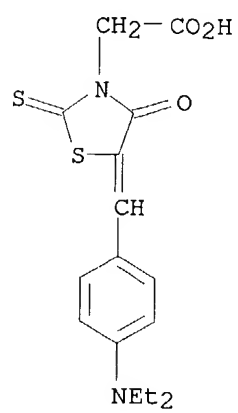
IT **117648-60-9**

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reaction of, charge generating agent from, for electrophotog. photoconductor)

RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS

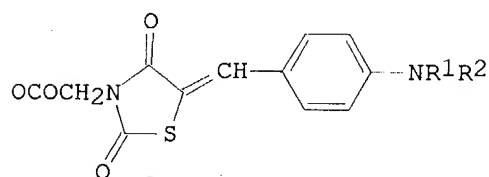
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 38 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1989:644286 CAPLUS
 DN 111:244286
 TI Rhodanine-containing electrophotographic photoconductor
 IN Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Yamamura, Mika
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 10

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01147463	A2	19890609	JP 1987-308178	19871203
	US 4965155	A	19901023	US 1988-279083	19881202
PRAI	JP 1987-308178		19871203		
	JP 1987-321033		19871217		
	JP 1987-321034		19871217		
	JP 1987-322308		19871218		
	JP 1987-322309		19871218		
	JP 1987-333451		19871228		
	JP 1987-333452		19871228		
	JP 1987-333453		19871228		
	JP 1987-333454		19871228		
	JP 1987-333455		19871228		
OS	CASREACT 111:244286				
GI					



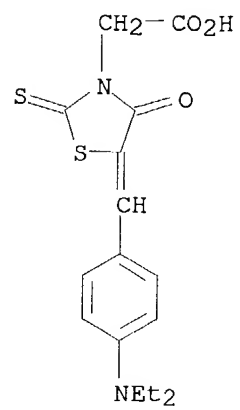
I

AB The title photoconductor has a charge-generator comprising a chain mol. polymer branched with a rhodanine group I [R1, R2 = H, alkyl, (substituted) aryl], which is contained in a layer having a charge-transporting material or in another layer laminated below a layer comprising a dispersion or solution of a charge-transporting material and a binder resin. Thus, chloromethylated polystyrene was treated with 3-carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine to give a charge generator, which was blended with N,N-diethylaminobenzaldehyde N',N'-diphenylhydrazone, and THF then the resulting composition was applied onto an Al sheet and heated to give the title photoconductor showing improved smoothness and wear resistance.

IT **117648-60-9D**, reaction products with polymers
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (electrophotog. photoconductor containing, with improved smoothness and wear resistance)

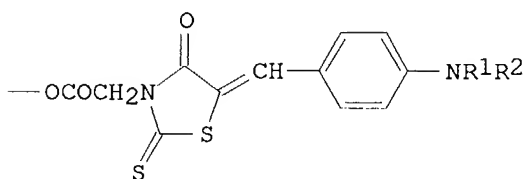
RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 39 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1989:644277 CAPLUS
 DN 111:244277
 TI Electrophotographic charge carrier-generating agents, and manufacturing method
 IN Uryu, Toshuki; Nishiguchi, Toshihiko
 PA Mita Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01147462	A2	19890609	JP 1987-308171	19871203
	JP 05020740	B4	19930322		
PRAI	JP 1987-308171		19871203		
GI					



AB The title agents are linear polymers having rhodanine groups of the structure I ($R_1, R_2 = H, \text{alkyl, aryl}$) as ester-bonded side chains. The method of manufacturing these agents involves reaction of polymers having halomethyl side chains with rhodanine derivs. having a nucleophilic group in aprotic solvents and in the presence of bases. These agents are sensitive in the visible region without addition of sensitizers, and readily form solid solns. with hydrazones, triphenylamines, and pyrazolines that are used as charge carrier-transporting agents, so that photoconductors are manufactured by a simple coating process. Thus, 19 mol%-chloromethylated polystyrene was prepared from polystyrene and chloromethyl methyl ether. 3-Carboxymethyl-5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine (II) was obtained by reaction of 3-carboxymethylrhodanine and p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde. Reaction of chloromethylated polystyrene and II in DMF containing Et₃N and precipitation gave the modified polymer absorbing at 473 nm, with nearly 100% conversion. A THF- or CHCl₃ solution of this polymer and 4-diethylaminobenzaldehyde 1,2-diphenylhydrazone (20 weight% of the polymer) was coated on a glass plate and dried to obtain a photoconductor, which showed a maximum photocurrent at 473 nm.

IT **117648-60-9P**

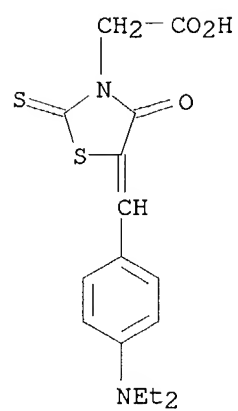
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and reaction of, with chloromethylated polystyrene, electrophotog. charge carrier-generating agent from)

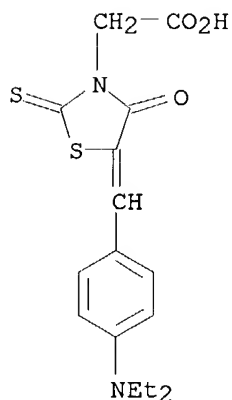
RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



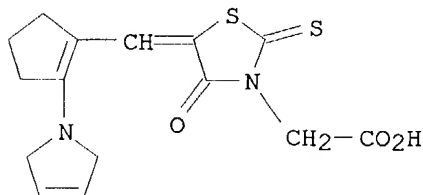
L3 ANSWER 40 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1988:611582 CAPLUS
 DN 109:211582
 TI Synthesis and photoconductivity of polystyrene containing N-substituted
 5-(p-diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine group in side chains
 AU Nishiguchi, Toshihiko; Uryu, Toshiyuki
 CS Mita Ind. Co., Ltd., Osaka, 540, Japan
 SO Polymer Journal (Tokyo, Japan) (1988), 20(8), 679-84
 CODEN: POLJB8; ISSN: 0032-3896
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Chloromethylated polystyrene was esterified with 3-carboxymethyl-5-(p-
 diethylaminobenzylidene)rhodanine. The wavelength of the peak absorbance
 of the polymer solution in THF was 473 nm. The photo-carrier generation of
 this polymer was investigated by measuring current-voltage
 characteristics. A solid solution of the polymer and a carrier transport
 material such as 4-diethylaminobenzaldehyde-1,1-diphenylhydrazone
 exhibited very large photocond. The photocond. was greatly influenced by
 the atmospheric and an electrode.
 IT **117648-60-9DP**, reaction products with chloromethylated polystyrene
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation and photocond. of)
 RN 117648-60-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-
 thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of

L3 ANSWER 41 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1987:646599 CAPLUS
 DN 107:246599
 TI Emulsions and photographic elements containing ruffled silver halide grains
 IN Maskasky, Joe E.
 PA Eastman Kodak Co., USA
 SO U.S., 58 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4643966	A	19870217	US 1985-772271	19850903
	CA 1280312	A1	19910219	CA 1986-515953	19860814
	EP 215612	A2	19870325	EP 1986-306797	19860903
	EP 215612	A3	19881130		
	EP 215612	B1	19930224		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB				
	JP 62124552	A2	19870605	JP 1986-206043	19860903
	JP 08012390	B4	19960207		
PRAI	US 1985-772271		19850903		
	US 1985-811132		19851219		
	US 1985-811133		19851219		
AB	A method of preparation of Ag halide grains of cubic lattice structure having ruffled faces is described for photog. emulsion. In an emulsion a growth modifier is added to develop the ruffled faces. A photog-material employing the above emulsion has higher speed. Thus, tubular grain ruffled Ag(Br,I) emulsion was prepared by using 5-carbethoxy-4-hydroxy-1,3,3a,7-tetraazaindene. The ruffles were small, closely positioned, and uniformly distributed over the faces of the tubular grains.				
IT	92751-80-9				
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(growth modifier, for silver halide grains in photog. emulsion)				
RN	92751-80-9 CAPLUS				
CN	3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L3 ANSWER 42 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1987:587283 CAPLUS
 DN 107:187283
 TI Silver halide emulsions
 PA Eastman Kodak Co., USA
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 49 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 7

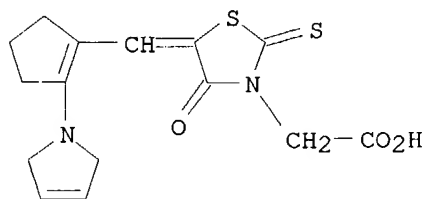
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 62124551	A2	19870605	JP 1986-206042	19860903
	US 4724200	A	19880209	US 1986-882113	19860703
	CA 1281227	A1	19910312	CA 1986-515954	19860814
	EP 233396	A2	19870826	EP 1986-306829	19860903
	EP 233396	A3	19881228		
	EP 233396	B1	19910731		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB				
	CA 1284050	A1	19910514	CA 1986-520256	19861010
	CA 1284051	A1	19910514	CA 1986-520478	19861015
	BR 8606237	A	19870929	BR 1986-6237	19861217
	BR 8606238	A	19870929	BR 1986-6238	19861217
	EP 227444	A2	19870701	EP 1986-309922	19861218
	EP 227444	A3	19881130		
	EP 227444	B1	19920325		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	EP 228256	A2	19870708	EP 1986-309921	19861218
	EP 228256	A3	19881130		
	EP 228256	B1	19920304		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	EP 423840	A1	19910424	EP 1990-121599	19861218
	EP 423840	B1	19960221		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AT 73240	E	19920315	AT 1986-309921	19861218
	AT 74217	E	19920415	AT 1986-309922	19861218
	JP 62157024	A2	19870713	JP 1986-301838	19861219
	JP 05012696	B4	19930218		
	JP 62163046	A2	19870718	JP 1986-301837	19861219
	JP 04081782	B4	19921224		
	US 4713323	A	19871215	US 1987-15405	19870217
	US 4713320	A	19871215	US 1987-15270	19870217
PRAI	US 1985-772230		19850903		
	US 1985-811132		19851219		
	US 1985-811133		19851219		
	US 1986-882113		19860703		
	EP 1986-309921		19861218		
	EP 1986-309922		19861218		
AB	The title product contains particles having trapezoidal icositetrahedral faces. Thus, a growth modifier of 3-Et-5-(3-Me-2-thiazolinylidene)rhodamine dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide was added to an aqueous emulsion of octahedral AgBr particles 0.8 μ m in average particle size and containing gelatin with addition of triethylamine at 40°, and a 2.5 mol AgNO3 solution was added to the aqueous emulsion at a constant rate and 60° with necessary addition of KBr solution for 125 min. AgBr particles having {211} were grown.				
IT	36442-89-4				
	RL: USES (Uses)				

10/009612

(growth modifiers from, for silver bromide particle growth with
trapezoidal icositetrahedral faces)

RN 36442-89-4 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-
cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)



● Na

L3 ANSWER 43 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1987:506200 CAPLUS

DN 107:106200

TI Silver halide photographic emulsions with novel grain faces (5)

IN Maskasky, Joe Edward

PA Eastman Kodak Co., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 105 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 215612	A2	19870325	EP 1986-306797	19860903
	EP 215612	A3	19881130		
	EP 215612	B1	19930224		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB				
	US 4643966	A	19870217	US 1985-772271	19850903
	CA 1284050	A1	19910514	CA 1986-520256	19861010
	CA 1284051	A1	19910514	CA 1986-520478	19861015
	BR 8606237	A	19870929	BR 1986-6237	19861217
	BR 8606238	A	19870929	BR 1986-6238	19861217
	EP 227444	A2	19870701	EP 1986-309922	19861218
	EP 227444	A3	19881130		
	EP 227444	B1	19920325		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	EP 228256	A2	19870708	EP 1986-309921	19861218
	EP 228256	A3	19881130		
	EP 228256	B1	19920304		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	EP 423840	A1	19910424	EP 1990-121599	19861218
	EP 423840	B1	19960221		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AT 73240	E	19920315	AT 1986-309921	19861218
	AT 74217	E	19920415	AT 1986-309922	19861218
	JP 62157024	A2	19870713	JP 1986-301838	19861219
	JP 05012696	B4	19930218		
	JP 62163046	A2	19870718	JP 1986-301837	19861219
	JP 04081782	B4	19921224		
	US 4713323	A	19871215	US 1987-15405	19870217
	US 4713320	A	19871215	US 1987-15270	19870217
PRAI	US 1985-772271		19850903		
	US 1985-811132		19851219		
	US 1985-811133		19851219		
	EP 1986-309921		19861218		
	EP 1986-309922		19861218		
AB	A photog. emulsion is comprised of Ag halide grains of a cubic crystal lattice structure having faces ruffled by protrusions which are Ag halide crystal lattice extensions from a base plane of a 1st crystallog. form, Ag halide adjacent the base plane, beneath the base plane and in the protrusions, favoring the formation of surfaces of the 1st crystallog. form, and the protrusions presenting surfaces of a 2nd crystallog. form. The Ag halide, adjacent the base plane, beneath the base plane, and in the protrusions, consists of AgBr optionally addnl. containing a minor proportion of iodide, and the base plane is of a cubic or octahedral crystallog. form. A growth modifier is adsorbed to the ruffled faces of the Ag halide grains.				
IT	92751-80-9				

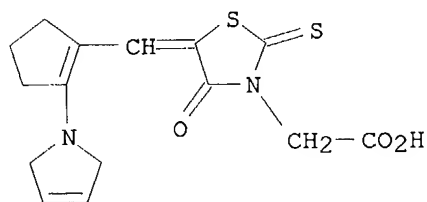
10/009612

RL: USES (Uses)

(crystal growth modifier, for forming ruffled silver halide grains for
photog. emulsions)

RN 92751-80-9 CAPLUS

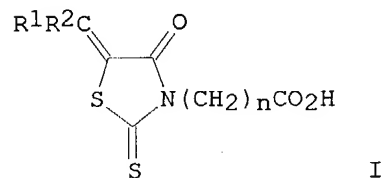
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-
cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

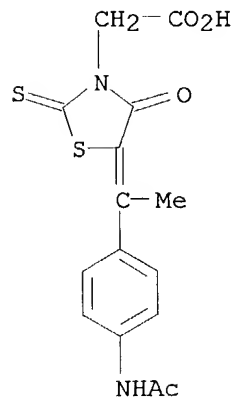
L3 ANSWER 44 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1986:442785 CAPLUS
DN 105:42785
TI Rhodanine derivatives
IN Niigata, Kunihiro; Kageyama, Toshiharu; Yoneda, Takashi
PA Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61056175	A2	19860320	JP 1984-177243	19840824
PRAI	JP 1984-177243		19840824		
GI					



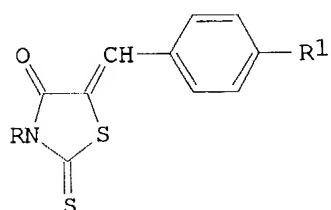
AB The title compds. [I; R1 = (substituted) alkyl, Ph, OH; R2 = CO2H, alkyl, adamantyl, R3X; R3 = (substituted) Ph, heterocyclyl; X = CH2, CO, bond, etc.], useful as blood platelet aggregation inhibitors (no data), were prepared Thus, condensation of rhodanine-3-acetic acid with 3-acetylindole in the presence of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene at 150° for 16 h gave I [R1 = Me, R2 = 1H-indol-3-yl].

IT **103250-35-7P 103250-48-2P 103250-49-3P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of, as blood platelet aggregation inhibitor)
RN 103250-35-7 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[1-[4-(acetylamino)phenyl]ethylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

L3 ANSWER 45 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1986:129831 CAPLUS
DN 104:129831
TI Synthesis and pharmacological properties of alkyl derivs. of
3-carboxyalkylrhodanine
AU Frankov, I. A.; Kirillov, M. V.; Sokolova, T. N.; Skupskaya, R. V.;
Kharitonovich, A. N.; Chizhevskaya, I. I.
CS Med. Inst., Vitebsk, USSR
SO Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal (1985), 19(8), 943-6
CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134
DT Journal
LA Russian
OS CASREACT 104:129831
GI

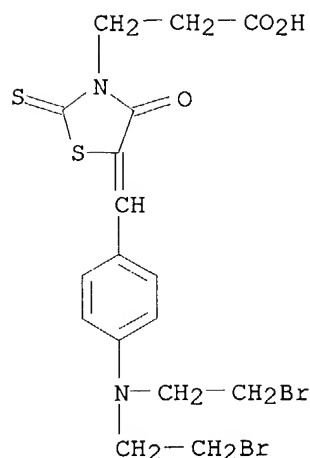


I

AB The title compds. I [R = CH₂CO₂H, CH₂CH₂CO₂H, 1-carboxy-2-(indol-3-yl)ethyl, CH(CO₂H)(CH₂)₂CO₂H, R¹ = H, N(CH₂CH₂Cl)₂, N(CH₂CH₂Br)₂, NMe(CH₂)₂Cl] were prepared in 76-92% yields by condensation of rhodanines with p-R¹C₆H₄CHO. I were converted to pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and I.NH₄ reduced arterial blood pressure in mice from 100 ± 6 to 75 ± 4 mm at 35 mg/kg compared to dibazole which reduced pressure from 97 ± 5 to 69 ± 2 mm at 20 mg/kg.

IT **101004-64-2P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antihypertensive activity of)

RN 101004-64-2 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-[bis(2-bromoethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

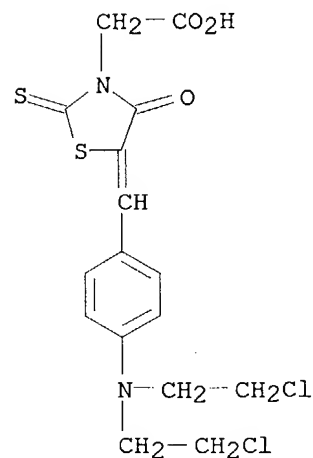


IT 101004-60-8P 101004-61-9P 101004-62-0P
 101004-63-1P 101004-65-3P 101018-60-4P
 101018-61-5P 101018-62-6P 101018-63-7P
 101018-64-8P 101018-65-9P 101018-66-0P
 101018-67-1P 101038-01-1P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)

RN 101004-60-8 CAPLUS

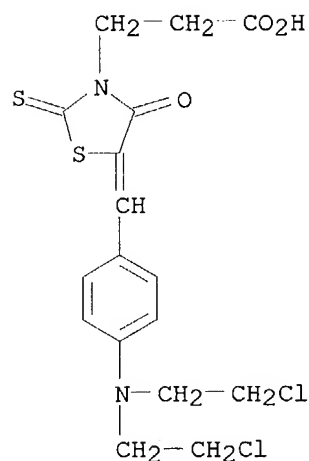
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



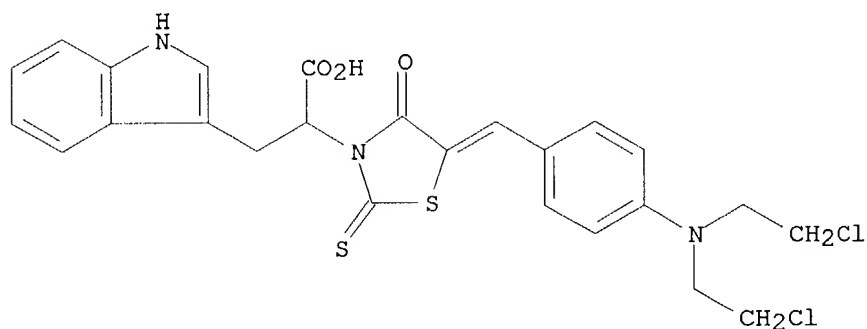
RN 101004-61-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-[[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

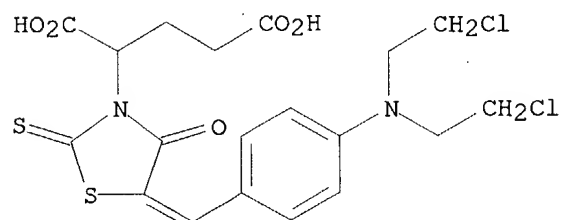
10/009612



RN 101004-62-0 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Indole-3-propanoic acid, α -[5-[[4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

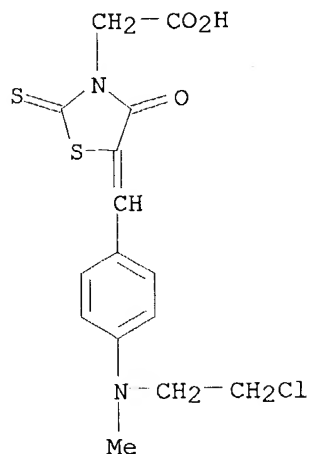


RN 101004-63-1 CAPLUS
CN Pentanedioic acid, 2-[5-[[4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 101004-65-3 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[(2-chloroethyl)methylamino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

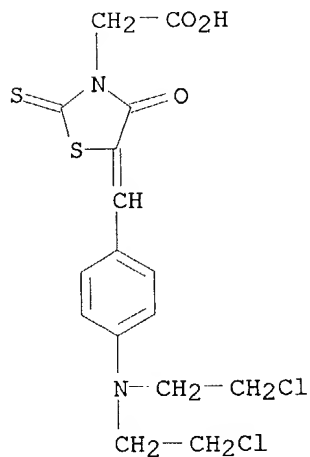


RN 101018-60-4 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, compd. with 2-aminoethanol (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 101004-60-8

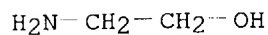
CMF C16 H16 Cl2 N2 O3 S2



CM 2

CRN 141-43-5

CMF C2 H7 N O



RN 101018-61-5 CAPLUS

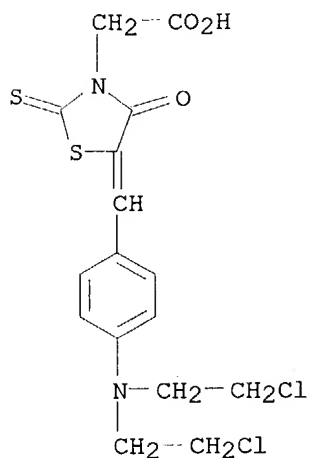
10/009612

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, compd. with 2,2'-iminobis[ethanol] (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 101004-60-8

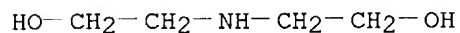
CMF C16 H16 Cl2 N2 O3 S2



CM 2

CRN 111-42-2

CMF C4 H11 N O2



RN 101018-62-6 CAPLUS

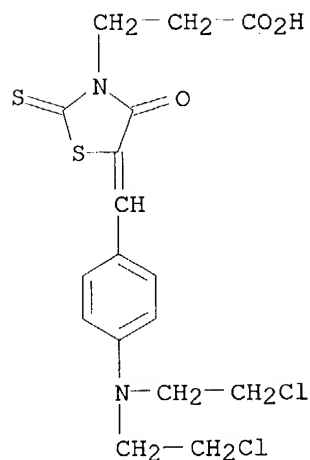
CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, compd. with 2,2'-iminobis[ethanol] (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 101004-61-9

CMF C17 H18 Cl2 N2 O3 S2

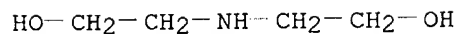
10/009612



CM 2

CRN 111-42-2

CMF C4 H11 N O2



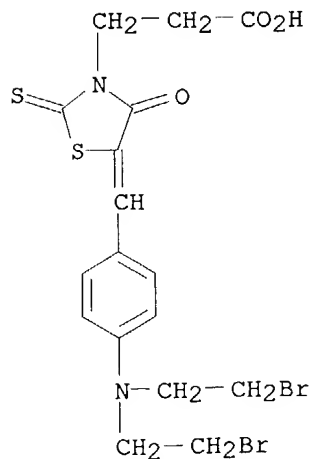
RN 101018-63-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-[bis(2-bromoethyl)amino]phenyl]methylen]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, compd. with 2,2'-iminobis[ethanol] (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 101004-64-2

CMF C17 H18 Br2 N2 O3 S2



10/009612

CM 2

CRN 111-42-2

CMF C4 H11 N O2



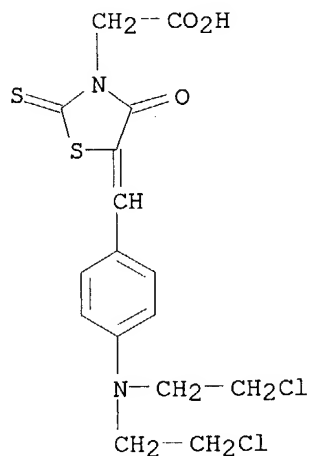
RN 101018-64-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, compd. with N-methylmethanamine (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 101004-60-8

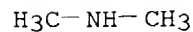
CMF C16 H16 Cl2 N2 O3 S2



CM 2

CRN 124-40-3

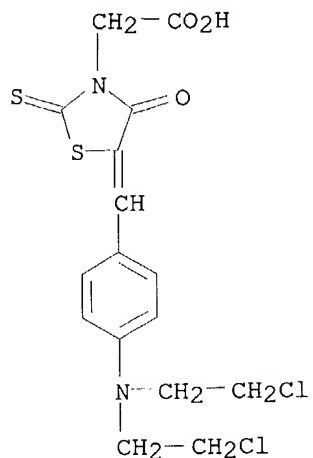
CMF C2 H7 N



RN 101018-65-9 CAPLUS

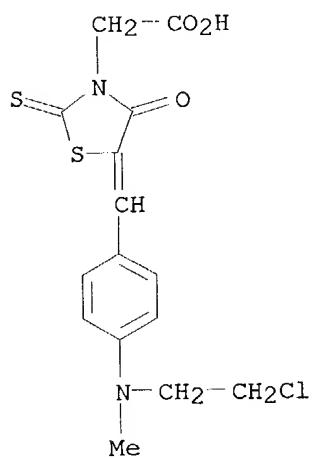
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, ammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



● NH₃

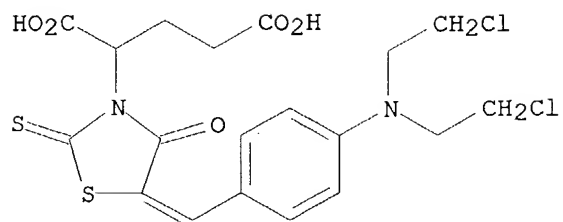
RN 101018-66-0 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-[(2-chloroethyl)methylamino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, ammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● NH₃

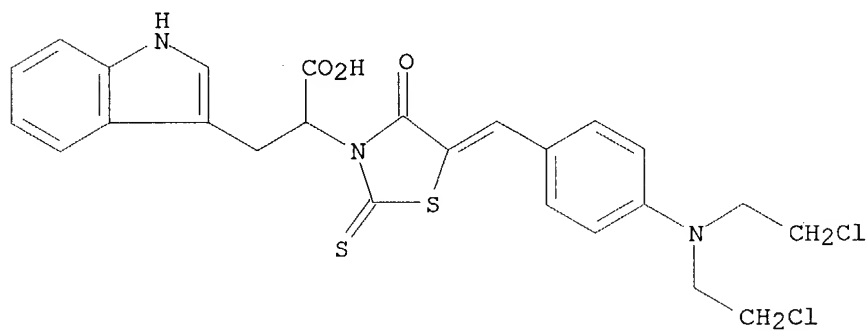
RN 101018-67-1 CAPLUS
CN Pentanedioic acid, 2-[5-[[4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



● 2 Na

RN 101038-01-1 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Indole-3-propanoic acid, α -[5-[[4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

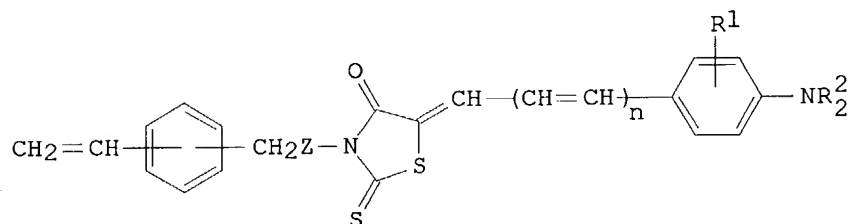


● Na

10/009612

L3 ANSWER 46 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1986:52146 CAPLUS
DN 104:52146
TI Photosensitive polymers
PA Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 60112802	A2	19850619	JP 1983-221057	19831124
	JP 63065201	B4	19881215		
PRAI	JP 1983-221057		19831124		
GI					

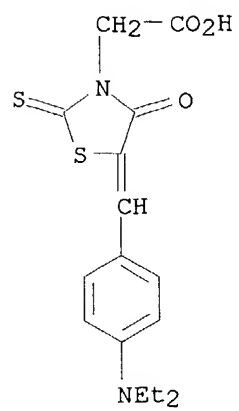


AB Polymers useful as photocurable inks, coatings, and resists with high photosensitivity and resolution (mol. weight 103-107) contain the photosensitive monomers I (Z = - , OCO(CH₂)_m; R₁, R₂ = H, alkyl; m = 1-3; n = 0-2) 1-30, vinylbenzyl alc. esters 0-70, and comonomers 0-99 mol%. Thus, 4-oxo-5-[p-(diethylamino)benzylidene]thiazolidine-2-thione K salt (0.38 g) was treated in DMF with 1.63 g 6.2:53.8 (chloromethyl)styrene-Me methacrylate copolymer to give an orange-red polymer (absorption max 481 nm). A mixture of 2 g 10% THF solution of this polymer, 0.15 g pentaerythritol triacrylate [3524-68-3], 36 mg Ph₂I+ PF₆⁻, and 0.5 g CHCl₃ was coated on Al to form a coating which in tests with a Xe lamp showed photosensitivity .apprx.10 times that of sensitized poly(vinyl cinnamate).

IT **98968-88-8DP**, reaction products with (chloromethyl)styrene-Me methacrylate copolymer
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(photocurable, manufacture of)

RN 98968-88-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, potassium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



● K

L3 ANSWER 47 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1984:601278 CAPLUS

DN 101:201278

TI Incorporation of spectral sensitizing dyes into large silver bromide crystals

AU Maskasky, Joe E.

CS Res. Lab., Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY, 14650, USA

SO Photographic Science and Engineering (1984), 28(5), 202-7

CODEN: PSENAC; ISSN: 0031-8760

DT Journal

LA English

AB Large AgBr crystals (> 0.05 mm) were grown in the presence of spectral sensitizing dyes by a silica gel diffusion growth technique. Of the dyes screened, the most interesting were merocyanines, arylidenes, and hemioxonols containing the rhodanine heterocycle. A few of these dyes could be incorporated into AgBr crystals, with some forming dye patterns in the crystals. The concentration of incorporated dye was determined for the most deeply

colored samples. The highest levels of incorporation were .apprx.1 mmol dye/mol Ag.

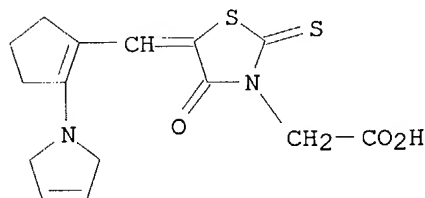
IT **92751-80-9**

RL: USES (Uses)

(spectral sensitizer, incorporation of, in large silver bromide crystals)

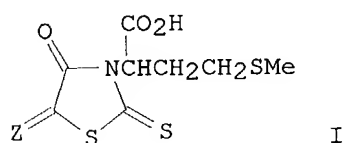
RN 92751-80-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

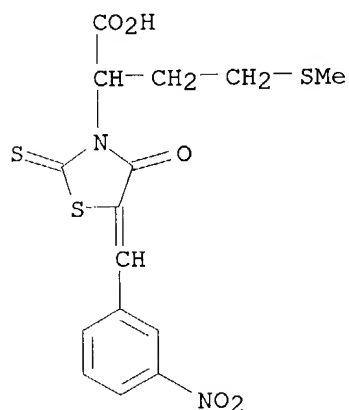
L3 ANSWER 48 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1984:490809 CAPLUS
DN 101:90809
TI Synthesis of methionine-based rhodanines
AU Yakubich, V. I.; Gritsyuk, L. V.
CS Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1984), (1), 40-3
CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
DT Journal
LA Ukrainian
OS CASREACT 101:90809
GI



AB Treating methionine with CS₂ in aqueous KOH gave the intermediate MeSCH₂CH₂CH(NHCS₂K)CO₂K, cyclocondensation of which with ClCH₂CO₂K gave 72% rhodamine I (Z = H₂) (II). II condensed with 16 aromatic aldehydes, isatin and 1-methylisatin to give the corresponding I (Z = arylidene) in 52-99% yield.

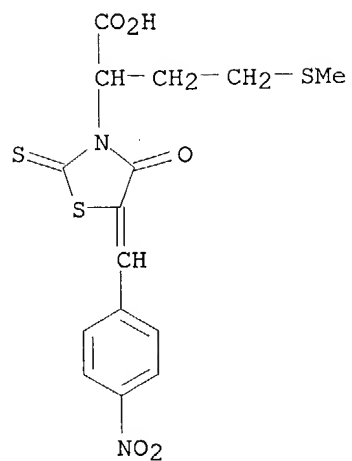
IT 90812-35-4P 90812-36-5P 90812-46-7P
90812-48-9P 90823-82-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 90812-35-4 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-[2-(methylthio)ethyl]-5-[(3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

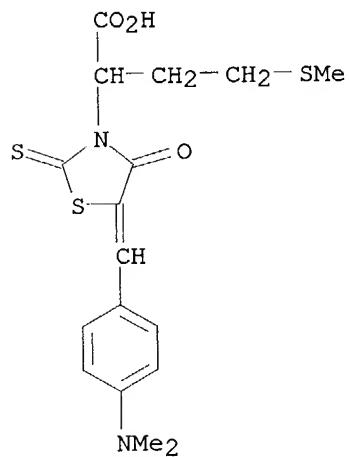


RN 90812-36-5 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-[2-(methylthio)ethyl]-5-[(4-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

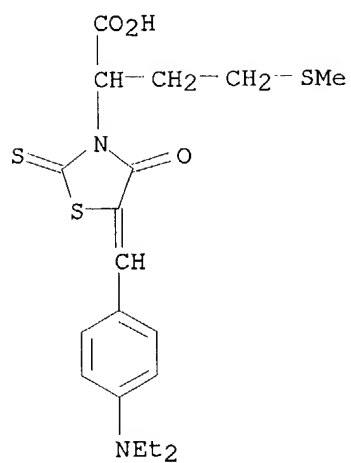


RN 90812-46-7 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-α-[2-(methylthio)ethyl]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

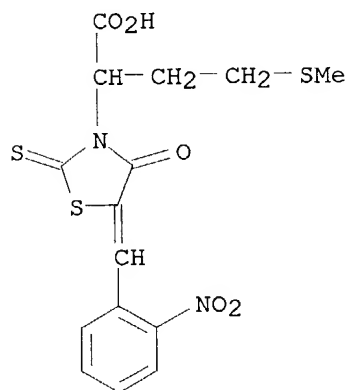


RN 90812-48-9 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-α-[2-(methylthio)ethyl]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

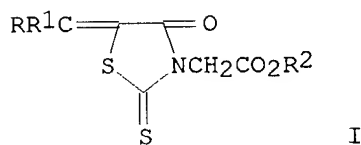


RN 90823-82-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -[2-(methylthio)ethyl]-5-[(2-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 49 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1982:423781 CAPLUS
 DN 97:23781
 TI Rhodanine derivatives and an aldose reductase inhibitor containing the
 rhodanine derivatives as active ingredients
 IN Tadao, Tanouchi; Masanori, Kawamura; Akio, Ajima; Tetsuya, Mohri; Masaki,
 Hayashi; Hiroshi, Terashima; Fumio, Hirata; Takeshi, Morimura
 PA Ono Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. , Japan
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 50 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 47109	A1	19820310	EP 1981-303816	19810821
	EP 47109	B1	19850102		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT				
	JP 57040478	A2	19820306	JP 1980-115641	19800822
	JP 62051955	B4	19871102		
	US 4464382	A	19840807	US 1981-292076	19810812
	JP 60156387	A2	19850816	JP 1984-255576	19841205
	JP 63024974	B4	19880523		
	US 4791126	A	19881213	US 1987-96808	19870910
	US 4831045	A	19890516	US 1987-96091	19870910
PRAI	JP 1980-115641		19800822		
	US 1981-292076		19810812		
	US 1984-591753		19840321		
OS	CASREACT 97:23781				
GI					



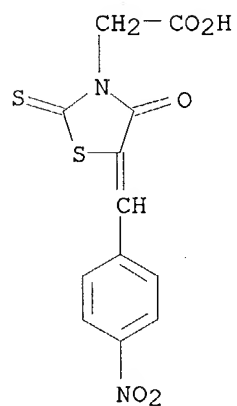
AB Rhodanines I [RR1 = (CH2)4, (CH2)5; R = H, R1 = cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, anthryl, naphthyl, Ph, substituted Ph, (un)substituted heterocyclic, (un)substituted CH:CHPh, C.tplbond.CPh; R, R1 = Ph, substituted Ph; R2 = H, alkyl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl] were prepared Thus 699 mg I (R = R2 = H, R1 = Ph) was obtained by treating 955 mg 3-carboxymethylrhodanine with 637 mg PhCHO. I have aldose reductase-inhibiting activity at 10⁻⁵-10⁻⁶M in vitro. At 100 mg/kg day for 2 wk orally I (R = R2 = H, R1 = Ph) protected streptozotocinized rats from nerve damage.

IT **82158-58-5P 82158-66-5P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)

RN 82158-58-5 CAPLUS

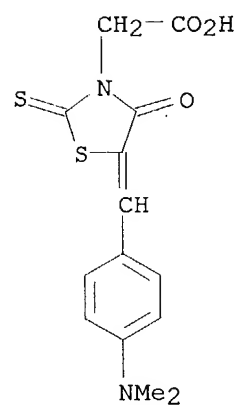
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(4-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



RN 82158-66-5 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

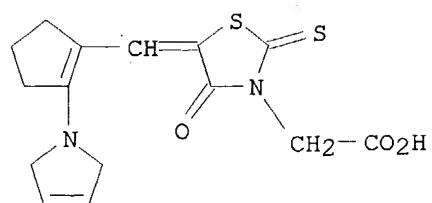


L3 ANSWER 50 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1978:623929 CAPLUS
DN 89:223929
TI Quantitative correlations between sensitization by dyes and their redox potentials. II. Reduction sensitized emulsion
AU Leubner, Ingo H.
CS Res. Lab., Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY, USA
SO Photographic Science and Engineering (1978), 22(5), 270-81
CODEN: PSENAC; ISSN: 0031-8760
DT Journal
LA English
AB Spectral sensitization and chemical sensitization/desensitization by dyes were studied on a reduction-sensitized 0.05 Ag(Br,I) (3.6% I) emulsion. The dyes were chosen to vary widely in their electrochem. reduction and oxidation potentials (-0.54 to -1.60, and 0.21 to 1.63 V vs. Ag/AgCl, resp.). To compare dyes for equal quantum spectral sensitization, a photog. quantum efficiency (PQE) was defined. The relative quantum efficiencies (ratio of PQE of spectral vs. intrinsic response) were also determined for the dyes. The proposed mechanisms of reduction sensitization and the interaction between reduction sensitization and photog. active dyes were reviewed. In the present study, 2 effective redox thresholds, +0.35 and -1.0 V (± 0.05), were important for desensitization and spectral sensitization by dyes. Dyes with ERED < -1.0 V generally were strong desensitizers and spectrally sensitized weakly or not at all. Dyes with ERED > -1.0 V were generally efficient spectral sensitizers. Significant differences in the magnitude of spectral sensitization by these dyes, however, point to the importance of other, probably nonelectronic, inefficiencies. Dyes with EOX ≤ 0.35 V desensitized the intrinsic response in combination with and independent of desensitization due to low ERED. This EOX threshold appeared not to be significant for the spectral responses. The present 0.35 and -1.0 V thresholds were compared with redox thresholds of internally fogged, surface fogged, and S-plus-Au-sensitized systems. In agreement with previous studies it is suggested that the -1.0 V threshold is related to conduction band events in the Ag halide. The 0.35 V threshold appears to represent the redox potential of the reduction sensitization centers. A 0.9 ± 0.1 V EOX-threshold which had been associated with valence band events was masked by the lower 0.35 V threshold and was not observed in the present system.

IT **36442-89-4**
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. spectral sensitization by, redox potential in relation to)

RN 36442-89-4 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



● Na

L3 ANSWER 51 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1977:36298 CAPLUS

DN 86:36298

TI Dye bleach imaging system

AU Meyer, J. W.; Smith, W. F., Jr.

CS UK

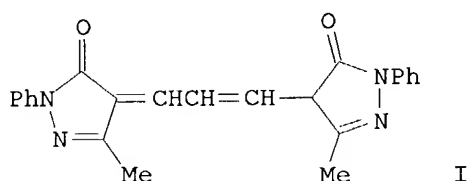
SO Research Disclosure (1976), 148, 37-8 (No. 14878)

CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353

DT Journal; Patent

LA English

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	RD 148078		19760810		
PRAI	RD 1976-148078		19760810		
GI					



AB A pos. photog. image is produced by imagewise exposure of a photosensitive composition comprised of a photosensitizing dye, such as a xanthene dye, and a photolytically bleachable dye, such as a cyanine, merocyanine, oxonol, azomethine, or pyrazolone dye. The dyes may be imbibed into porous paper or coated on a support using a binder. Since the composition exhibits greater photosensitivity when moist than when dry, humectants can be usefully incorporated in the composition. After imaging, the photosensitizing dye, which usually forms a colored background, may be either removed from the composition or converted to a colorless species, and thus render the pos. image stable. Thus, an aqueous solution (pH = 12) containing erythrosine 10⁻³-10⁻⁴

M and I

2 + 10⁻³-2 + 10⁻⁴ M was imbibed into strips of adsorbent paper, and exposed to the radiation from a 100-W quartz-I2 lamp at 1 ft. for 30-120 s to produce a pos. pink image.

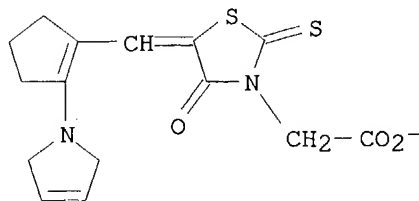
IT 61482-99-3

RL: USES (Uses)

(photosensitive composition containing photog. sensitizing dye and, for pos. photog. image formation)

RN 61482-99-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

L3 ANSWER 52 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1972:160804 CAPLUS
 DN 76:160804
 TI Spectrally sensitized photographic silver halide emulsions
 IN Millikan, Allan G.; Brizee, Mary J. W.
 PA Eastman Kodak Co.
 SO Ger. Offen., 58 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2140323	A	19720217	DE 1971-2140323	19710811
	DE 2140323	B2	19741114		
	DE 2140323	C3	19750626		
	US 3753721	A	19730821	US 1970-63606	19700813
	CA 988773	A1	19760511	CA 1971-118407	19710716
	JP 51005780	B4	19760223	JP 1971-59346	19710807
	BE 771248	A1	19711216	BE 1971-106999	19710812
	FR 2104271	A5	19720414	FR 1971-29513	19710812
	AU 7132304	A1	19730215	AU 1971-32304	19710812
	GB 1356978	A	19740619	GB 1971-37909	19710812
	US 3915715	A	19751028	US 1973-360719	19730516
	US 360719	A1	19750128		
PRAI	US 1970-63606		19700813		

AB Fine-grain (20-90 nm) emulsions are effectively sensitized in the blue region without excessive fogging by a relatively high amount of noble metal (125-175 mg Au/mole Ag) and a relatively low amount (1/30-1/50 as much as of Au) of a labile S sensitizer, with which they are digested at 65°. For extending the sensitivity to longer wavelengths cyanine, merocyanine, hemicyanine, and hemioxonol dyes (100-2000 mg), including heptamethine dyes with an amino meso-substituent are suitable. They may be used with various types of supersensitizers (50-1000 mg), i.e., benzothiazoles with a MeO group and benzimidazoles with a Cl or CF₃ substituent in their 5- or 6-positions. Thus, the relative sensitivity of a Lippmann emulsion (AgBr, I) (2.5 AgI), 50 nm grains, digested 20 min at 65°, sensitized with KAuC14 and 6.5 mg/mole Ag of Na₂S₂O₃, and also with 1450 mg anhydro-3,9-diethyl-5,5'-dimethoxy-3'-(3-sulfopropyl)thiacarbocyanine hydroxide, was increased from 100 to 363 by increasing the amount of KAuC14 from 25 to 150 mg. The increase in fog (from 0.04 to 0.14) was lowered by reducing the amount of Na₂S₂O₃.

IT **36442-89-4**

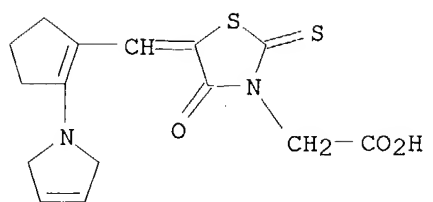
RL: USES (Uses)

(photographic sensitizer, for lippmann emulsions)

RN 36442-89-4 CAPLUS

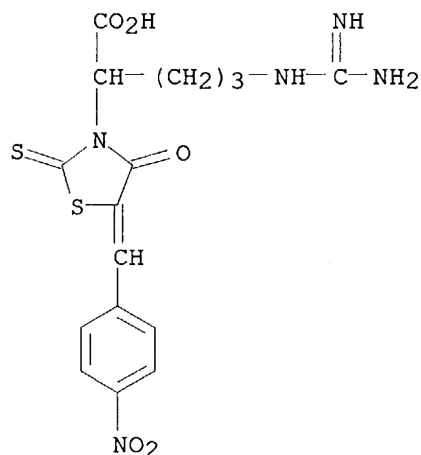
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



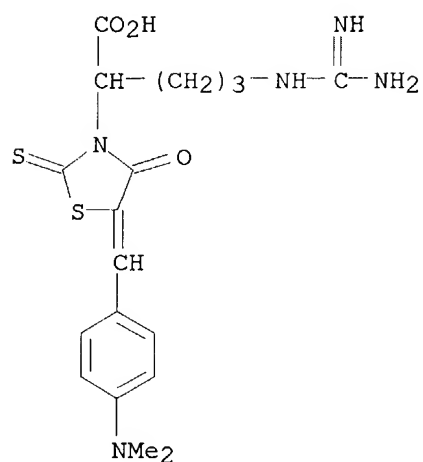
● Na

L3 ANSWER 53 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1972:78766 CAPLUS
 DN 76:78766
 TI Electronic spectra of 3-(α -carboxy- δ -guanidino)butylrhodanine
 and its 5-derivatives
 AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.
 CS Lvov Sci.-Res. Inst. Hematol. Blood Transfus., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1971), 26(6), 8-11
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 AB The electronic absorption spectra of 3-(α -carboxy- δ -
 guanidino)butylrhodanine (I) and of a series of its 5-arylidene
 derivatives were measured to study the effect of the substituents on the
 spectral characteristics of I. The observed bands with maxs. at 265 and
 295-296 nm are attributed to the presence of the -N-C:S and -S-C:S groups,
 resp. The presence of substituents in the position-5 leads, in some
 cases, to bathochromic shifts in the maximum. The most characteristic feature
 of the spectra is the appearance of an intensive K-band with a maximum at
 370-465 nm, which is attributed to the presence of a conjugated chain with
 5 double bonds.
 IT **26069-81-8 26074-95-3 26382-22-9**
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (electronic spectrum of)
 RN 26069-81-8 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]-5-
 [(4-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

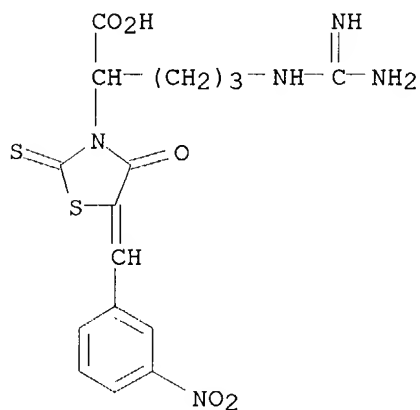


RN 26074-95-3 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]-5-
 [[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

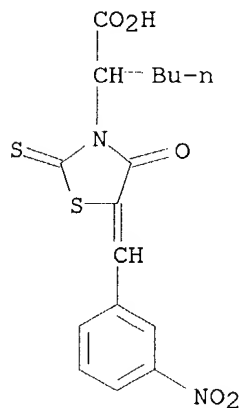
10/009612



RN 26382-22-9 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]-5-[(3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

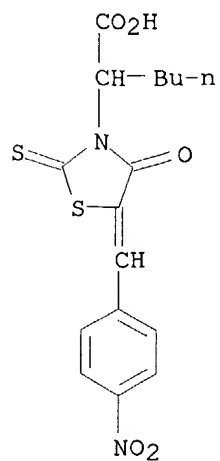


L3 ANSWER 54 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1971:442600 CAPLUS
 DN 75:42600
 TI Electronic spectra of 3- α -carboxypentylrhodanine and of its
 5-derivatives
 AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.
 CS Sci. Res. Inst. Hematol. Blood Transfus., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1971), 26(2), 25-8
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 AB The uv spectrum of 3- α -carboxypentylrhodanine consists of 2 bands,
 at 265 and 300 nm. The introduction of 5-arylidene substituents (PhCH:,
 m-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, p-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, p-ClC₆H₄CH:, p-BrC₆H₄CH:, p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH:,
 p-MeOC₆H₄CH:, 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃CH:, PhCH:CHCH:, and 9-anthrylmethylene causes
 the appearance of characteristic high intensity (log ϵ = 4.12 -
 4.86) K band in the 369-455-nm region. The other characteristic bands are
 at 220-241, 253-281, and 288-334 nm.
 IT **21468-80-4 21468-81-5 21468-84-8**
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (spectrum of, uv)
 RN 21468-80-4 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -butyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-
 thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

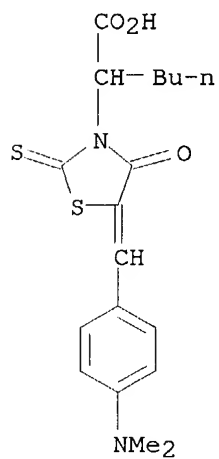


RN 21468-81-5 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -butyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-
 thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

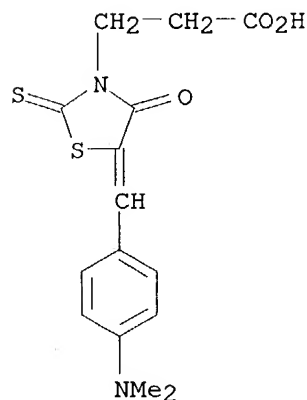
10/009612



RN 21468-84-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -butyl-5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-
4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

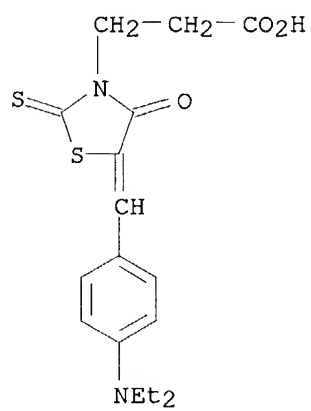


L3 ANSWER 55 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1970:121421 CAPLUS
 DN 72:121421
 TI Synthesis and microbiological activity of some rhodaninecarboxylic acids
 AU Turkevich, B. M.; Tatchin-Kapustyak, S. M.
 CS L'vov. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Gematol. Pereliv. Krovi, Lvov, USSR
 SO Fiziologicheskii Aktivnye Veshchestva (1966-1992) (1969), No. 2, 108-11
 CODEN: FAVUAI; ISSN: 0533-1153
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB 3-(β -Carboxymethyl)rhodanine (I) and its derivs. were obtained by condensation of ClCH₂CO₂H with K N-(β -carboxyethyl)dithiocarbamate. I (2.5 millimoles) was refluxed with 30 ml of the appropriate alc. in a stream of dry HCl and worked up; 5 millimoles of the oily ester obtained was refluxed 2 hr with 5 millimoles of the appropriate oxo compound in 10 ml AcOH to give the following II [R, R₁, m.p. (AcOH), and % yield given]: Me, PhCH, 112-13°, 96.4; Et, PhCH, 83°, 91.6; iso-C₅H₁₁, PhCH, 69°, 85.4; Pr, p-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 121-2°, 91.9; Bu, p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH, 113-14°, 88.8; Bu, p-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 119°, 90.5; and Et, p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH, 139°, 65.4. Similarly prepared were 3-(α,α -dicarboxypropyl)rhodanine, m. 98-9°, 67.5%; and its 5-PhCH:CHCH derivative, m. 173-4°, 84.3%. Most of the compds. obtained exhibited a strong tuberculostatic effect, probably owing to biochem. imitation of pantothenic acid antagonism.
 IT **7025-24-3P 27408-01-1P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)
 RN 7025-24-3 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

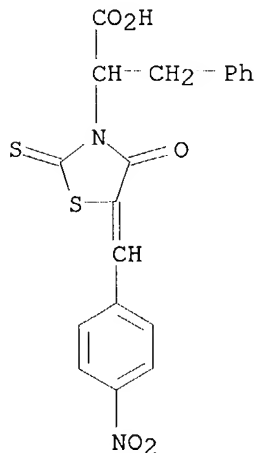


RN 27408-01-1 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-[p-(diethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

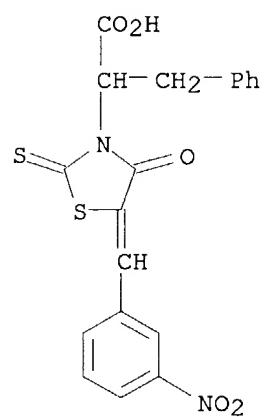


L3 ANSWER 56 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1970:31675 CAPLUS
 DN 72:31675
 TI Synthesis and properties of rhodanines obtained from β -phenyl- α -alanine
 AU Kopiichuk, I. I.
 CS Lvov Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1969), 24(4), 26-9
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB Phenylalanine (0.25 mole), 0.5 mole KOH, and 0.25 mole CS₂ was stirred 3 hr in 160 ml H₂O, 0.25 mole ClCH₂CO₂H, neutralized with K₂CO₃, added, the mixture stirred 30 min, 100 ml boiling concentrated HCl added, the mixture heated 20 min, and the formed oil washed with H₂O to give 79.5% I (R = H₂) (II), m. 170-3°. II and an aldehyde (0.005 mole each), 1 g anhydrous NaOAc, and 10 ml HOAc was heated 3 hr to give I (R, % yield, and m.p. given): PhCH, 59.8, 196-8°; p-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 88.6, 204-6°; m-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 88.5, 132-3°; p-ClC₆H₄CH, 89.1, 174-5°; o-HOC₆H₄CH, 69.4, 202-3°; veratrylidene, 69.1, 152-3°; p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH, 88.4, 203-5°; PhCH:CHCH, 61.0, 140-2°; 9-anthralidene (9-anthrylmethylene), 64.1, 99-101°; furfurylidene, 69.6, 143-5°. Spectral data were reported. I had antituberculous activity.
 IT **24834-70-6P 24834-71-7P 24834-75-1P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)
 RN 24834-70-6 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -benzyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



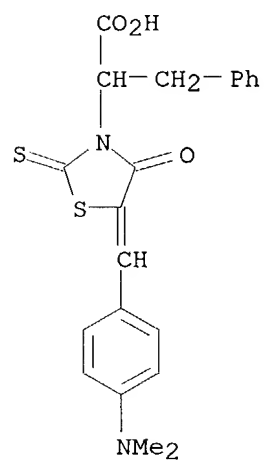
RN 24834-71-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo- α -(phenylmethyl)-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

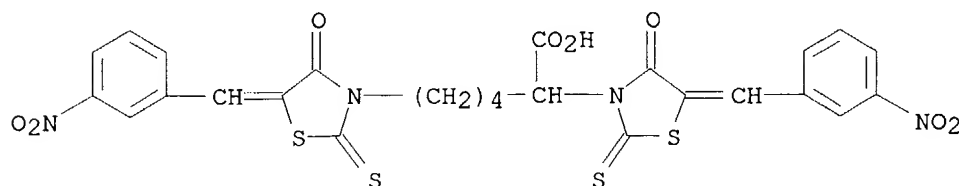


RN 24834-75-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -benzyl-5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



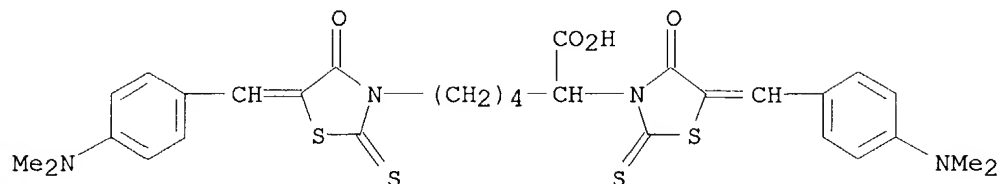
L3 ANSWER 57 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1970:27980 CAPLUS
 DN 72:27980
 TI Rhodanine-3-carboxylic acid derivatives as reagents for inorganic analysis
 AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.; Turkevich, B. M.
 CS Lvov Sci.-Res. Inst. Hematol. Blood Transfus., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1969), 24(5), 28-34
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB The following derivs. of the title acid were obtained and used for detection of cations (R in I, II, and III and corresponding m.p. given):
 H2, 82-3°, 95-6°, 190-2°; PhCH, 134-5°, 202-4°, 255-6°; m-O2NC6H4CH, 150-2°, 183-5°, 245-7°; p-O2NC6H4CH, 162-3°, 234-5°, 183-5°; p-ClC6H4CH, 177-8°, 240-1°, 255-6°; p-BrC6H4CH, 179-80°, 240-1°, 274-5°; p-Me2NC6H4CH, 187-8°, 110-12°, 275-7°; p-MeOC6H4CH, 145-6°, 211-12°, 258-9°; 1,2-(MeO)2C6H4CH, 97-8°, 146-8°, 260-1°; PhCH:CHCH, 141-2°, 162-4°, 242-3°; 9-anthranylidene, 80-1°, 230-2°, 258-60°. The derivs. were sensitive reagents for Ag⁺, Au³⁺, Pt⁴⁺, and Pd²⁺ (detection limits 0.1-1 µg), and less sensitive to Cu²⁺ and Hg²⁺. The reagents gave color spots with the cations when detected by paper chromatog. The most sensitive for Cu²⁺ (0.02 µg) were I with R = p-Me2NC6H4CH and 9-anthranylidene, and for Hg²⁺ p-Me2NC6H4CH derivs. of I-III and the veratrylidene derivative of II. For Pt⁴⁺ the most sensitive was the parent acid of II and the veratrylidene derivative of III (0.1 γ). Unsubstituted acids gave characteristic reactions only for Cu²⁺, Ag⁺, Au³⁺, Pt⁴⁺, and Pd²⁺. Introduction of arylidene substituents in position 5 of the rhodanine ring did not generally enhance sensitivity for cations. The most sensitive of the arylidene derivs. of the 3 acids were those of i. p-Me2NC6H4CH derivative of I was the characteristic reagent for Zn²⁺ and the same derivative of III proved the group reagent for Zn²⁺, Co²⁺, Ni²⁺, Y³⁺, In³⁺, Pr³⁺, Sm³⁺, Gd³⁺, Nd³⁺, Er³⁺, Th⁴⁺, Yb³⁺, La³⁺, and Ce⁴⁺.
 IT 13112-36-2 13112-38-4 13357-03-4
 21468-80-4 21468-81-5 21468-84-8
 26069-68-1 26069-81-8 26074-95-3
 26074-99-7 26382-22-9 26756-66-1
 RL: ANST (Analytical study)
 (in detection of metal ions)
 RN 13112-36-2 CAPLUS
 CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 13112-38-4 CAPLUS
 CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-

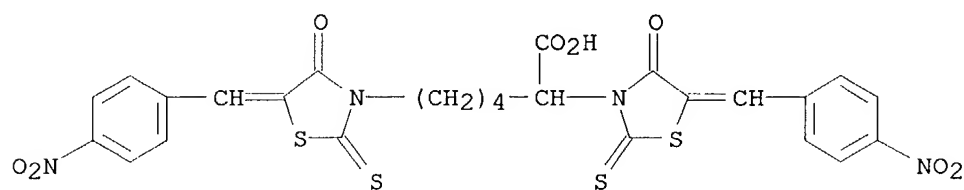
10/009612

thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



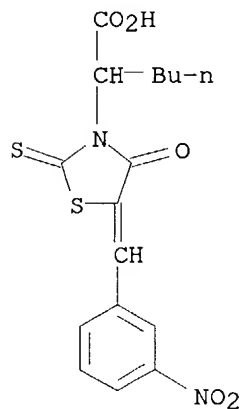
RN 13357-03-4 CAPLUS

CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 21468-80-4 CAPLUS

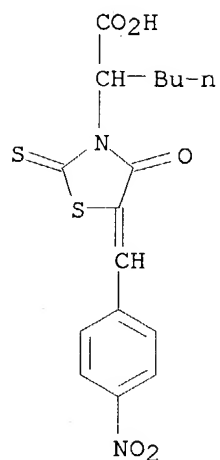
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-butyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 21468-81-5 CAPLUS

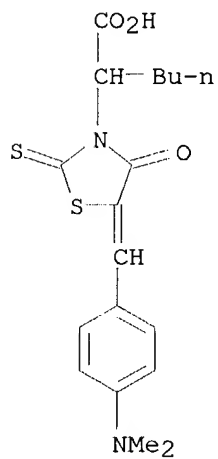
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-butyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



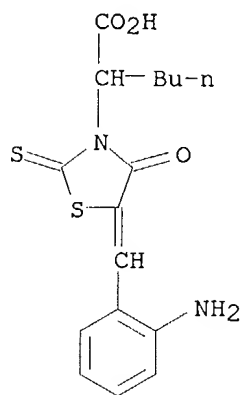
RN 21468-84-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -butyl-5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



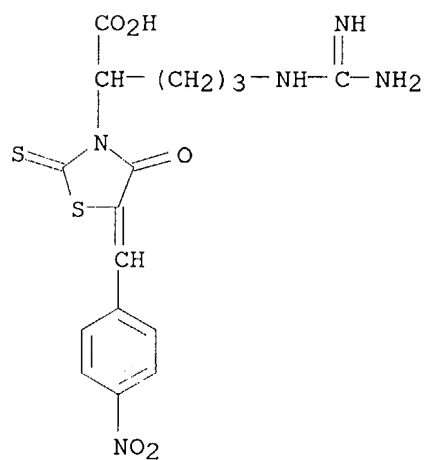
RN 26069-68-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-(o-aminobenzylidene)- α -butyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 26069-81-8 CAPLUS

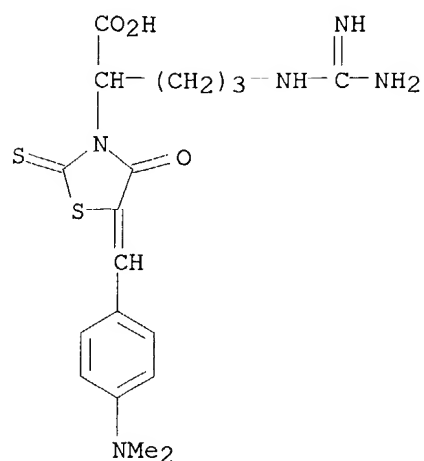
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]-5-[(4-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 26074-95-3 CAPLUS

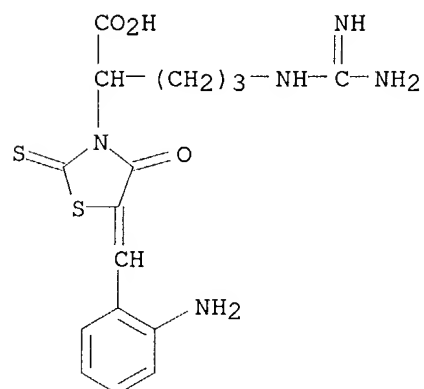
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]-5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



RN 26074-99-7 CAPLUS

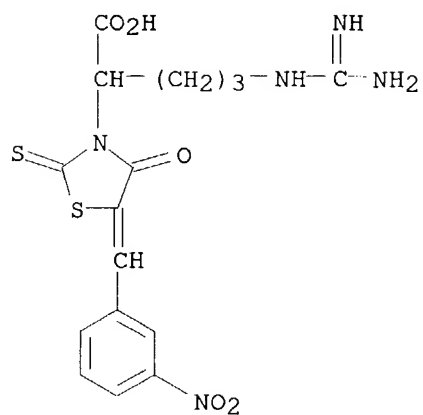
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-(o-aminobenzylidene)-α-(3-guanidinopropyl)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 26382-22-9 CAPLUS

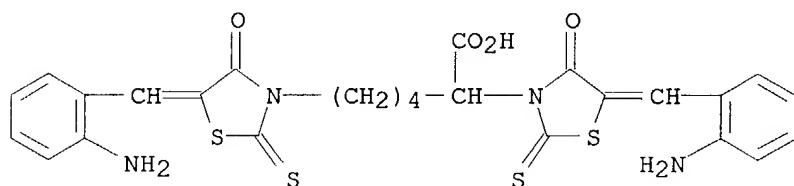
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]-5-[(3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



RN 26756-66-1 CAPLUS

CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-(o-aminobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 58 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1969:101308 CAPLUS

DN 70:101308

TI Electronic spectra of α,ϵ -bis(4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl)caproic acid and its 5-arylidene-derivatives

AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.

CS Lvov Sci.-Res. Inst. Hematol. Blood Transfus., Lvov, USSR

SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1969), 24(1), 19-22

CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057

DT Journal

LA Ukrainian

AB The uv absorption spectra of α,ϵ -bis(4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl)-caproic acid (I) and the influence of substituents such as PhCH:, m-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, p-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, p-ClC₆H₄CH:, p-BrC₆H₄CH:, p-Me₂NC₆H₃CH:, 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃CH:, PhCH:CHCH:, and 9'-Cl₄H₉CH: at the 5 position on the spectral behavior of its 5-arylidene derivs. were investigated. The characteristic features (maximum, shifts) of the 4 bands, observed for both I and its derivs., are discussed. The above mentioned substitution resulted in an insignificant bathochromic shift of the corresponding maximum in the 3rd band, with the exception of the 9'-Cl₄H₉CH: derivative which had an appreciable shift in the 44-51 nm. region. Intensive absorption maximum were found in the 4th band at 337-463 nm. for all I derivs. owing to formation of a conjugated chain with 5 double bonds.

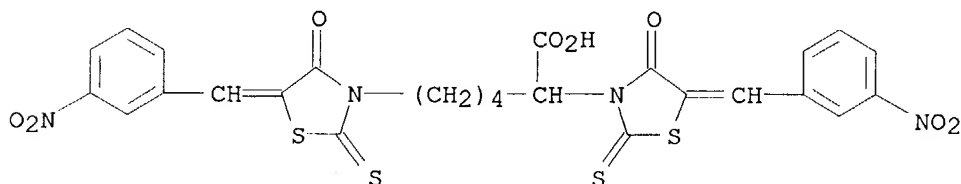
IT 13112-36-2 13112-38-4 13357-03-4

RL: PRP (Properties)

(spectrum of, chain conjugation effect on)

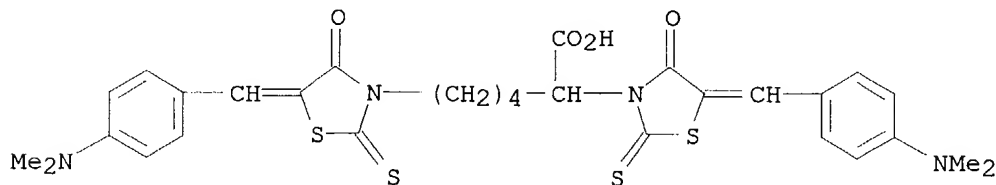
RN 13112-36-2 CAPLUS

CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 13112-38-4 CAPLUS

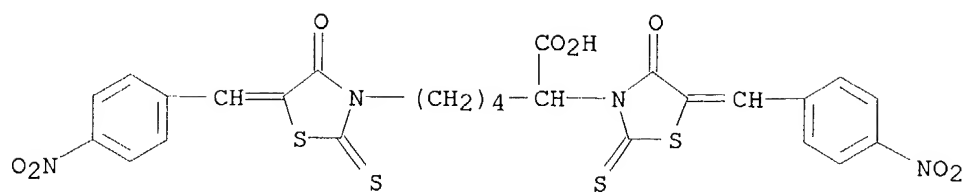
CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



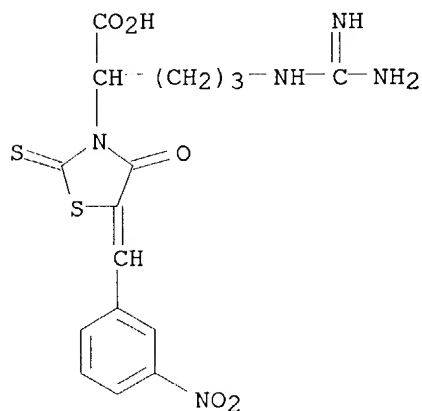
RN 13357-03-4 CAPLUS

CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



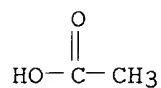
L3 ANSWER 59 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1969:88229 CAPLUS
 DN 70:88229
 TI Synthesis of arginine-based rhodanines
 AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.
 CS L'viv. Nauk.-Doslid. Inst. Gematol. Pereliv. Krovi, Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1968), 23(4), 22-8
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB To a mixture of 34.84 g. arginine in 100 ml. H₂O and 22.4 g. KOH in 20 ml. H₂O was added 15.2 g. CS₂, and after stirring 4 hrs. and adding 18.9 g. ClCH₂CO₂H (neutralized with an equivalent amount of Na₂CO₃), the mixture was stirred 30 min., neutralized with HCl, and 80 ml. boiling 6 N HCl added to precipitate 47.6% α-(N-rhodanyl)-8-guanidinovaleric acid chloride (I), m. 190-2° (AcOH). A mixture of 0.005 mole I, 0.005 mole corresponding aromatic aldehyde, 10 ml. AcOH and 1 g. anhydrous AcONa was refluxed 3 hrs. and after cooling the precipitate was separated to give the following
 II. AcOH (R, % yield, and m.p. given): PhCH, 87.6, 255-6°; m-O₂N-C₆H₄CH, 93.7, 245-7°; p-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 87.5, 183-5°; p-Cl-C₆H₄CH, 80.8, 255-6°, p-BrC₆H₄CH, 42, 274-5°; p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH, 67.3, 275-7°; 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃CH, 82.3, 260-1°; PhCH:CHCH, 79.7, 242-3°; 9-anthrylmethylidene, 39.7, 258-60°. Uv spectra of I and II are discussed.
 IT **21709-73-9P 21709-74-0P 21709-77-3P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 21709-73-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-(3-guanidinopropyl)-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, monoacetate (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 26382-22-9
 CMF C16 H17 N5 O5 S2



CM 2

10/009612

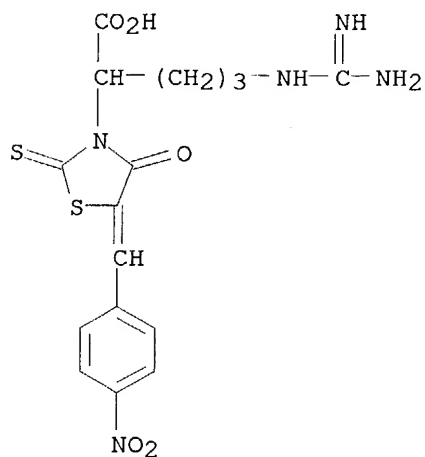
CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2



RN 21709-74-0 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -(3-guanidinopropyl)-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, monoacetate (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

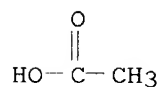
CM 1

CRN 26069-81-8
CMF C16 H17 N5 O5 S2



CM 2

CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2

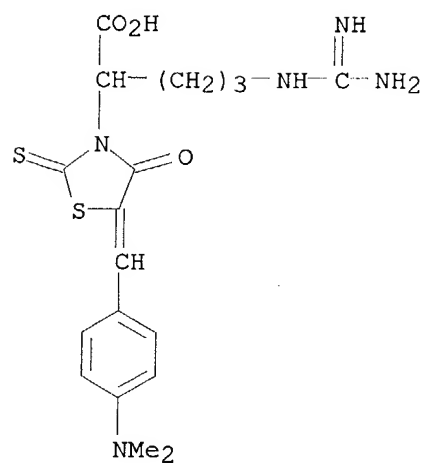


RN 21709-77-3 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]- α -(3-guanidinopropyl)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, monoacetate (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

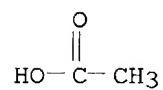
CRN 26074-95-3
CMF C18 H23 N5 O3 S2

10/009612

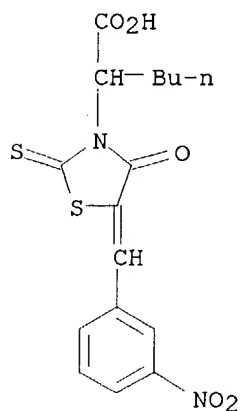


CM 2

CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2

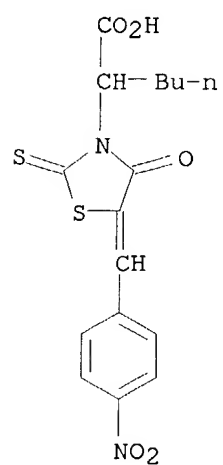


L3 ANSWER 60 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1969:68238 CAPLUS
 DN 70:68238
 TI Synthesis of thiocyanates based on norleucine
 AU Turkevich, M. M.; Kovaliv, Yu. D.
 CS Lvov Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1968), 23(5), 44-9
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 AB KOH (33.66 g.) in 225 cc. H₂O and 22.83 g. CS₂ was added to 39.3 g. norleucine in 150 cc. H₂O, the mixture shaken 4 hrs., a mixture of 28.35 g. ClCH₂CO₂H in 60 cc. H₂O and 15.88 g. Na₂CO₃ added, and the mixture shaken 30 min., neutralized with 240 cc. boiling HCl, and kept 16 hrs. to give 95.8% 3- α -carboxypentylrhodanine (I), m. 82-3° (1:3 AcOH-H₂O). I, 0.01 mole aldehyde, 1 g. anhydrous ACONa, and 10 cc. AcOH was refluxed 3 hrs. and the mixture poured into H₂O to give 3- α -carboxypentyl-5-arylidenerhodanines [arylidene, % yield, and m.p. (aqueous AcOH) given): PhCH:, 60.1, 134-5°; m-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, 77.4, 150-2°; p-O₂NC₆H₄CH:, 76.1, 162-3°; p-ClC₆H₄CH:, 66, 177-8°; p-BrC₆H₄CH:, 78.7, 179-80°; p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH:, 71.9, 187-8°; anisylidene, 77.8, 145-6°; veratrylidene, 94.6, 97-8°; Ph-CH:CHCH:, 62.7, 141-2°; 9-anthralidene, 89.2, 80-1°. Uv spectra (data given) were discussed.
 IT **21468-80-4P 21468-81-5P 21468-84-8P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 21468-80-4 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -butyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

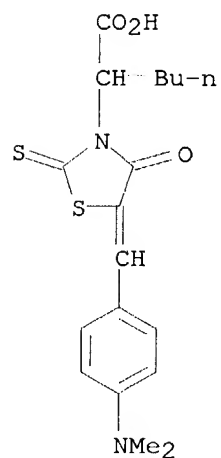


RN 21468-81-5 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -butyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

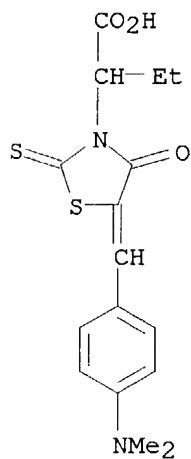
10/009612



RN 21468-84-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -butyl-5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-
4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

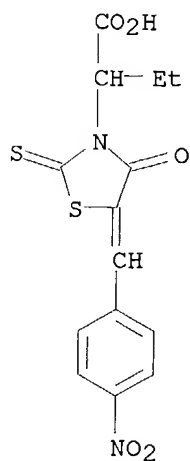


L3 ANSWER 61 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1969:37696 CAPLUS
 DN 70:37696
 TI Uv absorption spectra of 3-(p-hydroxyphenyl)- and 3-(α -carboxypropyl)rhodanine derivatives
 AU Ladna, L. Ya.; Turkevich, M. M.
 CS L'viv. Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1968), 23(4), 31-5
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 AB 3-(p-Hydroxyphenyl)-rhodanine (I), an analog of the antipyretic acetophene, and 3-(α -carboxypropyl)rhodanine (II), a biochem. imitator of α -aminobutyric acid, were synthesized by reacting p-aminophenol and α -aminobutyric acid, resp., with CS₂, followed by condensation with ClCH₂CO₂H. Condensing I and II with aromatic aldehydes gave new 5-arylidene derivs. of I and II. The 5-benzylidene, 5-(p-chloro-, 5-(p-nitro-, 5-(p-dimethylamino-, 5-(p-diethylamino-, 5-(m-nitro-, and 5-(p-bromobenzylidene), 5-cinnamylidene, and 5-furfurylidene derivs. of I, and the 5-benzylidene, 5-(p-nitro-, 5-(m-nitro-, 5-(p-chloro-, 5-(p-diethylamino-, and 5-(o-carboxybenzylidene), 5-veratrylidene, 5-anthrylidene, and 5-(α -naphthylidene) derivs. of II were synthesized. The uv absorption spectra of these compds. were measured and discussed.
 IT **13242-84-7 13242-85-8 13242-86-9**
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (spectrum (uv) of)
 RN 13242-84-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]- α -ethyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



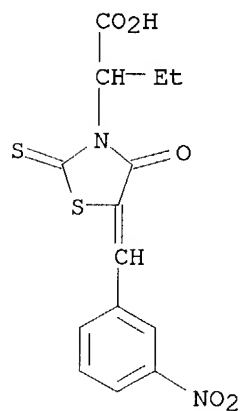
RN 13242-85-8 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -ethyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

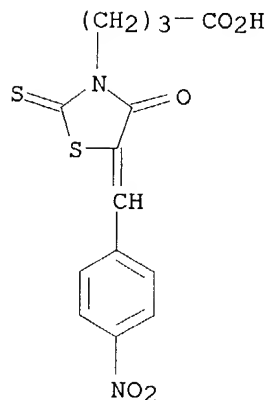


RN 13242-86-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -ethyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

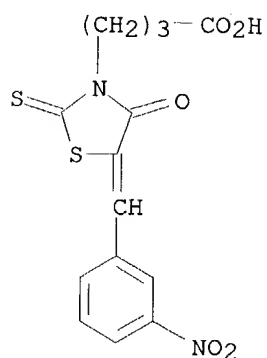


L3 ANSWER 62 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1968:78191 CAPLUS
 DN 68:78191
 TI Synthesis of 4-azolidones from γ -aminobutyric acid
 AU Kashkaval, I. T.
 CS L'vovsk. Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1967), 22(4), 59-61
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB Prepared were 3- γ -carboxypropylrhodanine (I), and II. The I was prepared by mixing 0.29 mole $\text{HO}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{HCl}$, 60 cc. H_2O , solution of 0.87 mole KOH in 100 cc. H_2O , and 0.29 mole CS_2 for 4 hrs. The filtrate of the mixture was neutralized with K_2CO_3 and added to solution of 0.29 mole $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ in 40 cc. H_2O , agitated for 1 hr., acidified to pH 1-2, and warmed to 90° to give 63.5% I, m. 122° . To prepare II, a mixture of 0.005 mole I, 0.006 mole of an appropriate aldehyde, 0.5-1.3 g. anhydrous AcONa , and 10 cc. AcOH was refluxed for 1-2 hrs., diluted with H_2O , filtered and the precipitate was recrystd. Prepared were the following II (R, % yield, and m.p. given): Ph, 94.3, 200° (C_6H_6); o- HOC_6H_4 , 74.2, 219° (decomposition) (50% aqueous MeOH); p- $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, 90.8, 212° (50% aqueous AcOH); m- $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, 82.2, 248° ; PhCH:CH $_2$, 74.8, 201° (50% AcOH); p- ClC_6H_4 , 82.5, $178-9^\circ$ (75% aqueous MeOH); p-Et $_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, 70.2, 152° (50% AcOH); p-Me $_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, 60, 179° (MeOH-AcOH , 1:1); MeCH:CH, 68.5, 149° ; o- $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, 76.6, 150° (33% aqueous AcOH); p-Br C_6H_4 , 79.7, 188° (50% AcOH); Me $_2\text{CHCH}_2$, 62.6, 88° (25% aqueous AcOH); 2-furyl, 90.8, 158° (30% AcOH); 3,4-(MeO) $_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$, 68, 182° (75% aqueous MeOH or 50% AcOH).
 IT **17385-90-9P 17385-91-0P 17385-94-3P**
17385-95-4P 17385-97-6P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 17385-90-9 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[(4-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



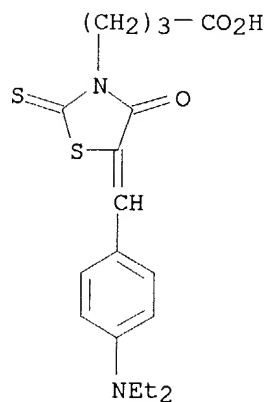
RN 17385-91-0 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[(3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



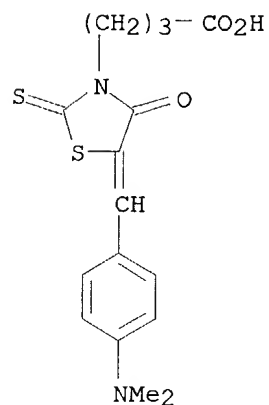
RN 17385-94-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 17385-95-4 CAPLUS

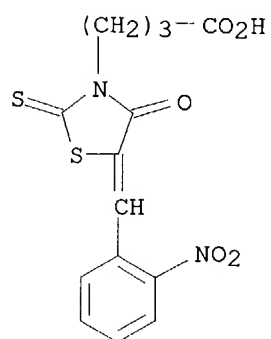
CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



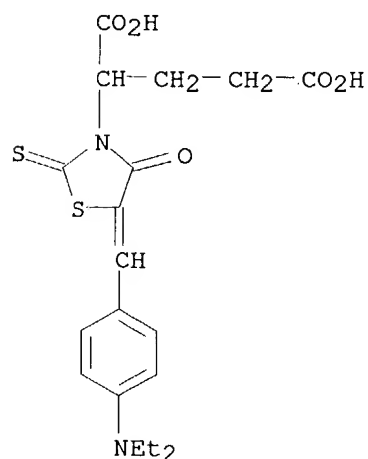
10/009612

RN 17385-97-6 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinebutanoic acid, 5-[(2-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



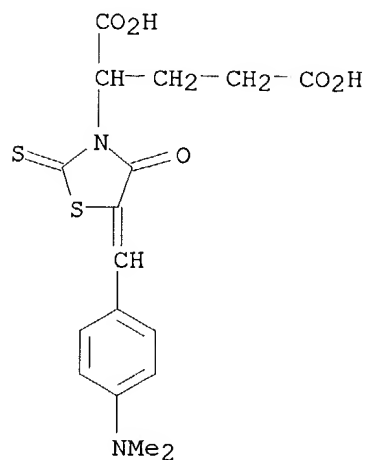
L3 ANSWER 63 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1968:49496 CAPLUS
 DN 68:49496
 TI Synthesis of the rhodanine derivatives with possible antimetabolic activity. VI. 3-(α,γ -Dicarboxypropyl)rhodanine and its 5-arylidene derivatives
 AU Turkevich, B. M.
 CS L'vovsk. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Pereliv. Krovi, L'vov, USSR
 SO Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1967), (4), 657-60
 CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB 3-(α,γ -Dicarboxypropyl)rhodanine (I), m. 98-9°, was prepared in a 67.5% yield by stirring 6 hrs. a solution of 44.1 g. glutamic acid, 50.49 g. KOH, and 22.8 g. CS₂ in water followed by addition of 28.35 g. ClCH₂CO₂Na, 30 min. shaking and 2 hrs. heating after addition of 6N HCl on a water bath. Refluxing 5 millimoles I with 5 millimoles of a substituted aromatic aldehyde and 1.5 g. NaOAc in AcOH for 2 hrs. gave the following II (R, m.p., and % yield given): Ph, 207°, 68.9; o-O₂NC₆H₄, 212-13°, 94; m-O₂NC₆H₄, 228-9°, 95.9; p-O₂NC₆H₄, 198-200°, 84.3; p-ClC₆H₄, 220-1°, 92.8; p-BrC₆H₄, 217-18°, 93.9; p-Me₂NC₆H₄, 225°, 74; p-Et₂NC₆H₄, 201-2°, 85.2; PhCH:CH, 173-4°, 84.3; 3-MeO-4-HOC₆H₃, 241-2°, 68.4; 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃, 130-2°, 84.1; 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, 204-5°, 78.9; α -naphthyl, 171-3°, 82.5; 9-anthryl, 196-7°, 87.4. In the uv spectra, 3 to 4 absorption bands were found in the region 220-40 m μ , 244-278.5 m μ , 292-338 m μ , and 360-374 m μ .
 IT **16942-81-7P 16942-82-8P 16942-85-1P**
16942-86-2P 16942-87-3P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 16942-81-7 CAPLUS
 CN Glutaric acid, 2-[5-[p-(diethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16942-82-8 CAPLUS
 CN Glutaric acid, 2-[5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-

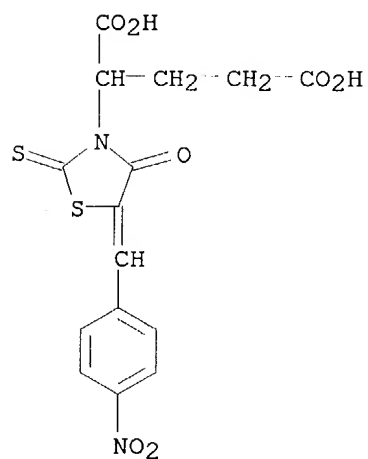
10/009612

thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16942-85-1 CAPLUS

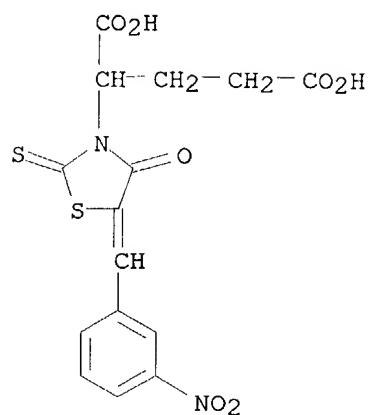
CN Glutaric acid, 2-[5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]-
(8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16942-86-2 CAPLUS

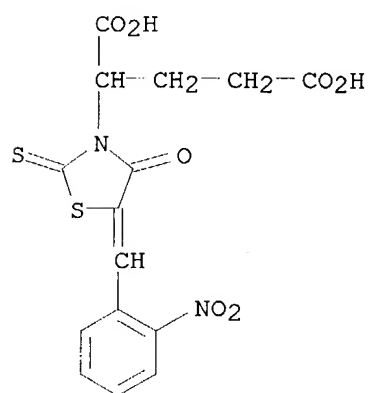
CN Glutaric acid, 2-[5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]-
(8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

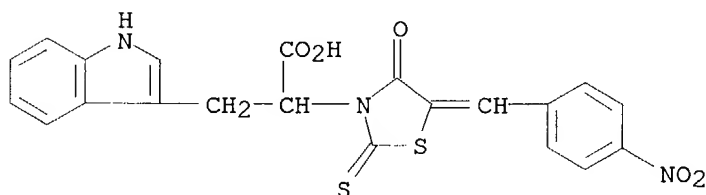


RN 16942-87-3 CAPLUS

CN Glutaric acid, 2-[5-(o-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]-
(8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

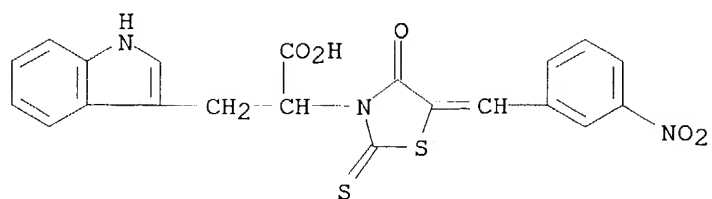


L3 ANSWER 64 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1967:85719 CAPLUS
 DN 66:85719
 TI Synthesis and properties of rhodanines, obtained from tryptophan
 AU Koptichuk, I. I.
 CS Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1966), 21(5), 3-6
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB Tryptophan (0.15 mole) mixed with 0.15 mole NaOH in 40 ml. water was slowly added to an agitated mixture of 0.15 mole CS₂, 0.15 mole KOH, and 30 ml. water. In 4 hrs., 0.15 mole ClCH₂CO₂K was added to the I formed and the mixture was agitated 20-30 hrs. to produce II. The mixture was acidified with HCl to pH 2-3 and warmed to 90° to give 67.4% 3-(α -carboxy- β -3-indolyl)ethylrhodanine (III), m. 223-5° (AcOH). III hydrolyzed at 20° in alkaline media, (H₂O.NH₃, NaOH, Na₂CO₃), into blue or purple-blue colored mercaptocarboxylic acids (positive nitroprusside reaction). To prepare 5-alkylidene derivs. (IV) a mixture of 0.005 mole III, 10 ml. AcOH, 1-2 g. AcONa and an appropriate aromatic or heterocyclic aldehyde (0.005 mole) was refluxed 3 hrs., then quenched in water to precipitate the following IV (R, m.p., and % yield given): benzylidene, 236-7°, 88.2; p-nitrobenzylidene, 196-7°, 94.8; m-nitrobenzylidene, 227-9°, 90.7; p-chlorobenzylidene, 192-3°, 93.2; salicylidene, 231-2°, 80.6; p-(N,N-dimethylamino)benzylidene, 151-2°, 94.8; veratrylidene, 144-5°, 87.4; cinnamylidene, 249-51°, 92.3; 9-anthranylidene, 96-8°, 93.1; furfurylidene, 236-7°, 91.2.
 IT **13789-83-8P 13789-84-9P 13789-87-2P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 13789-83-8 CAPLUS
 CN Indole-3-propionic acid, α -[5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



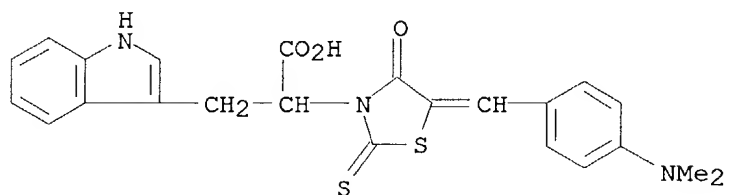
RN 13789-84-9 CAPLUS
 CN Indole-3-propionic acid, α -[5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

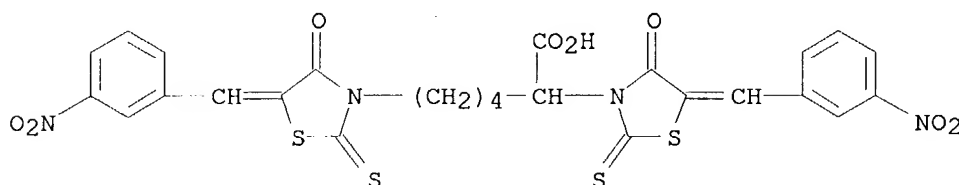


RN 13789-87-2 CAPLUS

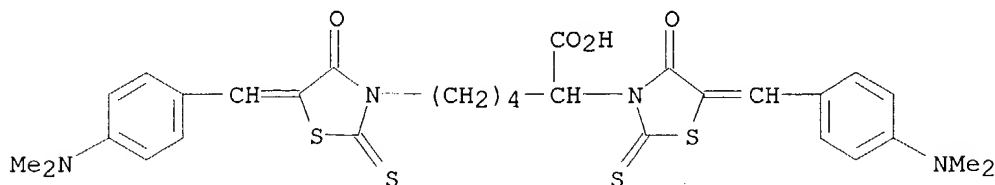
CN Indole-3-propionic acid, α -[5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 65 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1967:10872 CAPLUS
 DN 66:10872
 TI Synthesis of rhodanines based on lysine
 AU Kovaliv, Yu. D.; Turkevich, B. M.
 CS Sci. Res. Inst. Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1966), 21(4), 22-7
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB α, ϵ -Di(N-rhodanyl)caproic acid (I), m. 95-6° (AcOH),
 was obtained in 91% yield by adding 22.83 g. CS₂ to a mixture of solns. of
 27.39 g. lysine in 75 ml. H₂O and of 33.61 g. KOH in 22.5 ml. H₂O,
 stirring 4 hrs., adding 28.35 g. ClCH₂CO₂H neutralized with Na₂CO₃,
 stirring 30 min., neutralizing with concentrated HCl, adding 120 ml. boiling 6N
 HCl and heating on a water bath 1 hr. at 85-90°. The following II
 were prepared by refluxing 3 hrs. a mixture of 0.0025 mole I, 0.005 mole RCHO,
 1 g. anhydrous AcONa, and 10 ml. AcOH and recrystg. from AcOH (R, m.p., and %
 yield are given, resp.): Ph, 202-4°, 94.3; m-O₂NC₆H₄,
 183-5°, 93.7; p-O₂NC₆H₄, 234-5°, 75.0; p-ClC₆H₄,
 240-1°, 68.0; p-BrC₆H₄, 240-1°, 85.2; p-Me₂NC₆H₄,
 110-12°, 95.6; 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃, 146-8°, 77.4; styryl,
 162-4°, 66.9; 2-hydroxyl-1-naphthyl, 275-6°, 90.0;
 9-anthryl, 230-2°, 96.2. Uv and visible spectral data are given
 and discussed.
 IT **13112-36-2P 13112-38-4P 13357-03-4P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 13112-36-2 CAPLUS
 CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-
 thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



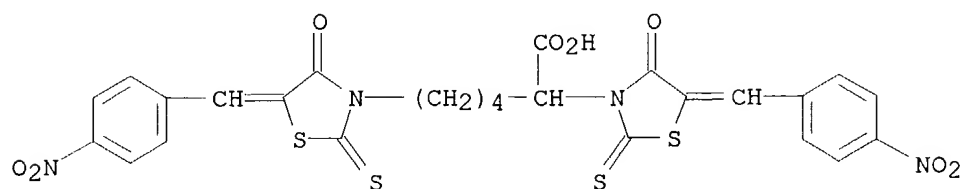
RN 13112-38-4 CAPLUS
 CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-
 thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



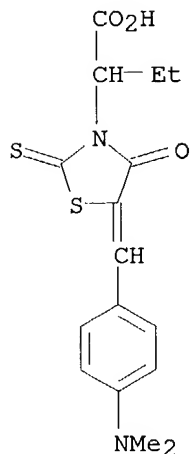
RN 13357-03-4 CAPLUS

10/009612

CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-bis[5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

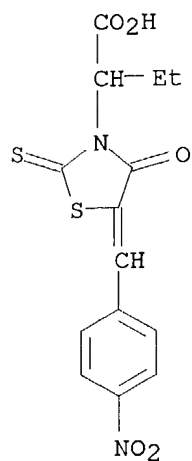


L3 ANSWER 66 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1967:2506 CAPLUS
 DN 66:2506
 TI Synthesis of rhodanine derivatives based on α -aminobutyric acid
 AU Ladna, L. Ya.
 CS Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1966), 21(4), 14-18
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB 3-(α -Carboxypropyl)-rhodanine (I) and 9 of its 5-arylidene derivs. are described and their uv spectra given. A solution of 25.8 g. α -aminobutyric acid in 62 ml. water containing 14 g. KOH was added to a stirred mixture of 15 ml. CS₂, 14 g. KOH, and 62 ml. water. The mixture was stirred 3 hrs., filtered, and treated with 25.5 g. ClCH₂CO₂H dissolved in 50 ml. water and 17.3 g. K₂CO₃. The mixture was stirred 30 min., acidified with concentrated HCl, treated with 150 ml. concentrated HCl, and heated at 90° to give 35% I, m. 139-40° (EtOH, C₆H₆, H₂O). Equimolar amts. (0.01 mole) of ArCHO, I, anhydrous NaOAc, and 15 ml. glacial HOAc were refluxed 3 hrs. and poured into 500 ml. water. The solid was purified by boiling water-petroleum ether and crystallized from glacial HOAc and EtOH. Thus were prepared II (Ar, % yield, and m.p. given) Ph, 54, 168-9° (C₆H₆); 4-ClC₆H₄, 76, 174-5° (C₆H₆); 4-Me₂NC₆H₄, 36, 190-1° (C₆H₆); 4-O₂NC₆H₄, 93, 180-1° (EtOH); 3-O₂NC₆H₄, 88, 206-18° (glacial HOAc); 2-(HO₂C)C₆H₄, 45.5, 200-1° (glacial HOAc); veratryl, 72.8, 163-4° (C₆H₆); α -naphthyl, 85, 169-70° (glacial HOAc); 9-anthryl, 97, 202-3°, (C₆H₆).
 IT **13242-84-7P 13242-85-8P 13242-86-9P**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 13242-84-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]- α -ethyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



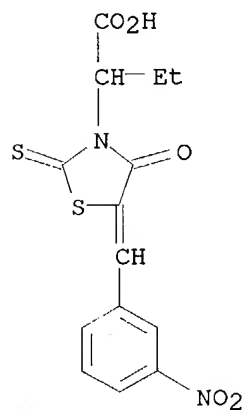
RN 13242-85-8 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -ethyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



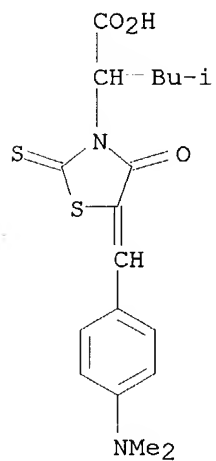
RN 13242-86-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -ethyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



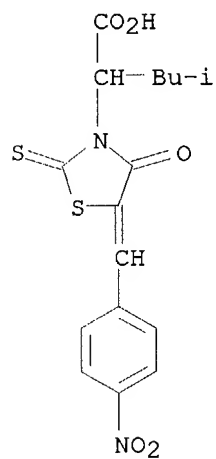
L3 ANSWER 67 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1966:473409 CAPLUS
DN 65:73409
OREF 65:13680a-c
TI Rhodanines obtained from leucine
AU Kopiichuk, I. I.
CS Med. Inst., Lvov
SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1966), 21(3), 13-17
CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
DT Journal
LA Ukrainian
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB 3-(α -Carboxy- γ -methylbutyl)rhodanine (I, R = H₂) (Ia) and
5-arylidene derivs. were prepared and their uv spectra studied. CS₂ and KOH
(0.25 thole each) in 60 cc. H₂O was added successively to leucine and KOH
(0.25 mole each) in 60 cc. H₂O, the mixture stirred 4 hrs., and 0.25 mole
aqueous ClCH₂CO₂H (neutralized with K₂CO₃) added. The mixture was stirred
20-30 min., acidified with concentrated HCl (pH 2-3), heated to 90°, cooled,
and the oil which separated was dissolved in 50 cc. concentrated AcOH,
decolorized
with active C, and poured into H₂O to give 61.5% Ia, m. 99-101°;
 λ (maximum) 265 and 295 m μ (log ϵ 3.99 and 4.15). I, an
appropriate aldehyde (5 millimoles each), 1 g. anhydrous AcONa, and 10 cc.
AcOH was heated 3 hrs. and the mixture poured into H₂O to give the following
I (R, % yield, and m.p. given): PhCH, 64.9, 153-4°; p-O₂NC₆H₄CH,
47.8, 192-3°; m-O₂NC₆H₄CH, 73.7, 186-8°; p-ClC₆H₄CH, 86.4,
179-81°; o-HOC₆H₄CH, 68.2, 117-19°; p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH, 44.6,
183-4°; veratrylidene, 88.4, 108-10°; PhCH:CHCH, 77.7,
171-3°; 9-anthranylidene, 87.7, 90-2°. I was easily
hydrolyzed in alkaline medium. The uv spectra of I are discussed.
IT **10513-16-3**, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[p-
(dimethylamino)benzylidene]- α -isobutyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
13054-69-8, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -isobutyl-5-(p-
nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- **13054-70-1**,
3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -isobutyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-
thioxo-
(preparation and spectrum of)
RN 10513-16-3 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]- α -
isobutyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



RN 13054-69-8 CAPLUS

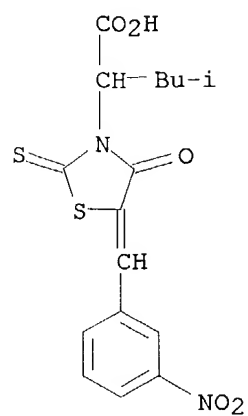
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -isobutyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 13054-70-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -isobutyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



L3 ANSWER 68 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1966:438494 CAPLUS

DN 65:38494

OREF 65:7164h,7165a-c

TI 3- β -Carboxyethylrhodanine and its 5-arylidenes derivatives

AU Turkevich, B. M.

CS Sci. Res. Inst. of Blood Transfusion, Lvov

SO Sintez Prirodn. Soedin., Ikh Analogov i Fragmentov, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otd. Obshch. i Tekhn. Khim. (1965) 205-8

DT Journal

LA Russian

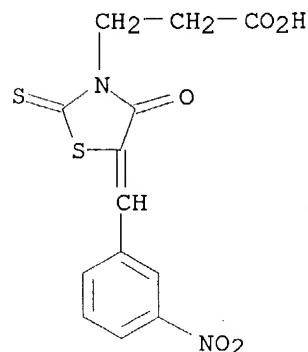
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB 3- β -Carboxyethylrhodanine (I) and some of its derivs. have been prepared as antimetabolites of β -alanine. β -Alanine and CS₂ were condensed 4 hrs. in alkaline solution to give the salt of N-(β -carboxyethyl)dithiocarbamic acid which was condensed with ClCH₂CO₂Na to give the salts of N-(β -carboxyethyl)-S-(thiocarbaminy)thioglycollic acid which was heated with HCl yielding 72.6% I, m. 159°. I was condensed with aromatic aldehydes in AcOH in the presence of AcONa to give II. Thus, a mixture of I, an aromatic aldehyde, and anhydrous AcONa was refluxed 1 hr. and, after cooling, the reaction product was filtered off and washed with a small amount of AcOH and recrystd. from AcOH. The following II were prepared (Ar, % yield, and m.p. given): Ph, 84.5, 176-7°; o-HOC₆H₄, 58.2, 191-2°; o-O₂NC₆H₄, 89.2, 190°; m-O₂N-C₆H₄, 92.8, 225-6°; p-O₂NC₆H₄, 91, 239-40°; p-ClC₆H₄, 67.1, 240-1°; p-Me₂NC₆H₄, 39.8, 190-2°; 3,4-Me₂C₆H₃, 53.8, 213-14°; 3-MeO-4-HOC₆H₃, 47.7, 203°; 3,4-CH₂O₂C₆H₃, 55.1, 216-17°; CH₂:CHC₆H₄, 73.3, 208-9°; α -ClOH₇, 50.7, 164-5°; 2-HOC₁₀H₆, 57.9, 215-16°; 9-fluorenyl, 80.6, 206-7°.

IT **7025-22-1**, 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thio- **7025-23-2**, 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thio- **7025-24-3**, 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thio- **7184-83-0**, 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(o-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thio- (preparation of)

RN 7025-22-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thio- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

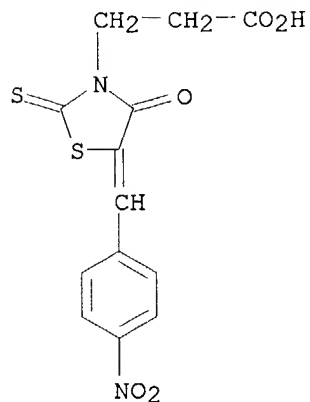


RN 7025-23-2 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thio- (7CI,

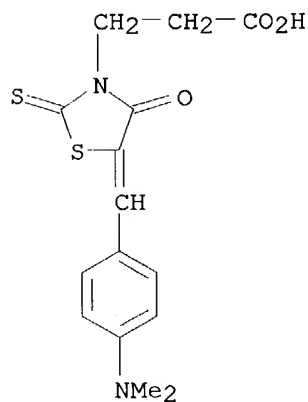
10/009612

8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



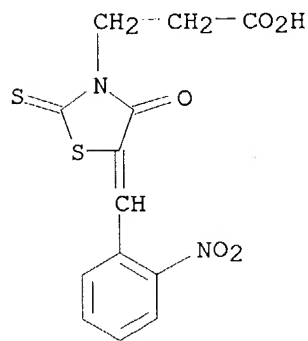
RN 7025-24-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



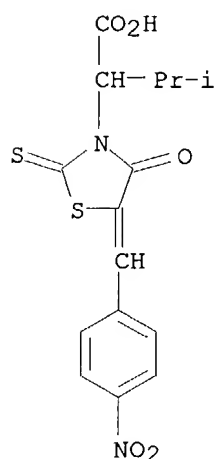
RN 7184-83-0 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(o-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

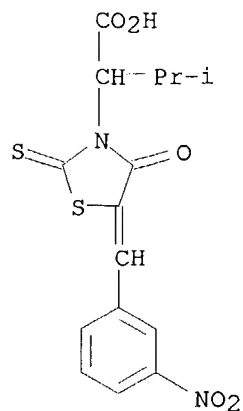
L3 ANSWER 69 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1966:429429 CAPLUS
 DN 65:29429
 OREF 65:5452a-c
 TI Synthesis and properties of rhodanines, obtained from valine
 AU Kopiichuk, I. I.
 CS Med. Inst., Lvov
 SO Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1966), 21(1), 7-10
 CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057
 DT Journal
 LA Ukrainian
 AB 3-(1-Carboxy-2-methylpropyl)rhodanine (I), m. 113-15°, was obtained in 54.9% yield by mixing 0.3 mole valine in 1 portion of KOH solution (3 moles in 80 ml. H₂O) with 0.3 mole CS₂ in the same amount of KOH solution. After 3-hr. mixing, 0.3 mole ClCH₂CO₂H neutralized by K₂CO₃ was added to the mixture and mixed for 20-30 min., then neutralized with HCl, 150 ml. boiling concentrated HCl added, and the whole heated at 90° for 20-30 min. I separated as a yellow oil, which immediately crystallized. By subsequent condensation with aromatic aldehydes, the following 5-arylidene derivs. of I were prepared (arylidene group, m.p., and % yield given): benzylidene, 182-4°, 50; p-nitrobenzylidene, 193-4°, 62.8; m-nitrobenzylidene, 184-6°, 90.3; p-chlorobenzylidene, 190-1°, 83.8; salicylidene, 172-3°, 62.2; p-dimethylaminobenzylidene, 211-12°, 54; veratrylidene, 140-1°, 74.7; cinnamylidene, 175-6°, 80.6; 9-anthrylidene, 244-5°, 94.8; furfurylidene, 200-1°, 90.2.
 IT **6593-97-1**, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-isopropyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- **6593-98-2**, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-isopropyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- **6747-43-9**, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-α-isopropyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (preparation of)
 RN 6593-97-1 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-isopropyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 6593-98-2 CAPLUS
 CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α-isopropyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-

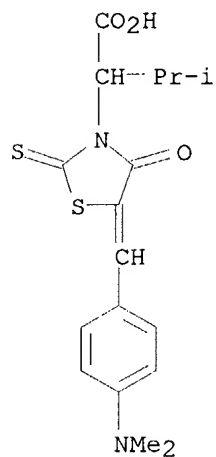
10/009612

2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 6747-43-9 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]- α -(1-methylethyl)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 70 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1966:426274 CAPLUS

DN 65:26274

OREF 65:4857b-d

TI Electronic spectra of 3-(β -carboxy)ethylrhodanine and its 5-arylidene derivatives

AU Turkevich, B. M.

CS Sci. Res. Inst. Blood Transfusion, Lvov

SO Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1966), (2), 212-15

CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244

DT Journal

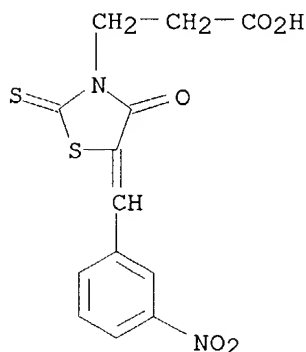
LA Russian

AB In the title compound (I), the bands are found at the wavelengths <220 m μ (C band), 261 m μ (T band), 295 m μ (A band), and at 375-380 m μ ; $\log \epsilon = -$, 4.15, 4.20, and 1.88, resp. When I is substituted by the PhCH: group in the 5-position, the former 3 bands show bathochromic shifts and a new band arises at 377 m μ ($\log \epsilon = 4.53$) (K band). The intensities of the T and A bands decrease. The introduction of a NO₂ group into the Ph group of the derivative causes a 1-17-m μ hypsochromic shift of the K band; the A band vanishes. The K band shows bathochromic shifts in various 5-arylidene derivs. of I, up to 466 m μ in p-Me₂NC₆H₄CH:CHCH:-substituted I. The C band may be shifted to 239 m μ ; it is not characteristic of rhodanines. The T band is found at 242-281 m μ and is attributed to the NC(S) group. The A band, attributed to the amide chromophore, has its maximum at 292-245 m μ . The most characteristic sign of the 5-arylidene derivs. is the intense K band at 360-466 m μ , overlapping the weak band of I.

IT **7025-22-1**, 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- **7025-23-2**, 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- **7025-24-3**, 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- **7184-83-0**, 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(o-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (spectrum of)

RN 7025-22-1 CAPLUS

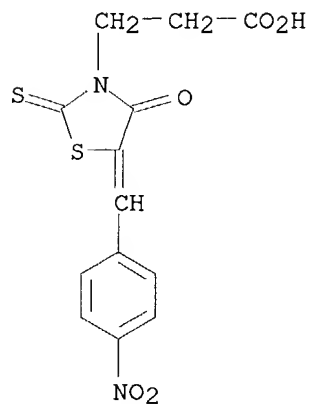
CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7025-23-2 CAPLUS

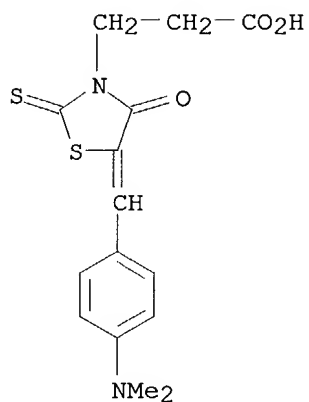
CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



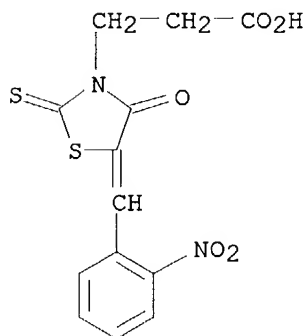
RN 7025-24-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7184-83-0 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(o-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 71 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1963:81480 CAPLUS

DN 58:81480

OREF 58:13932b-e

TI The condensation of rhodanine and derivatives with phenoxyacetic acids

AU Allan, F. J.; Allan, G. G.; Thomson, J. B.

CS Paisley Tech. Coll., UK

SO Bulletin des Societes Chimiques Belges (1963), 72, 87-90

CODEN: BSCBAG; ISSN: 0037-9646

DT Journal

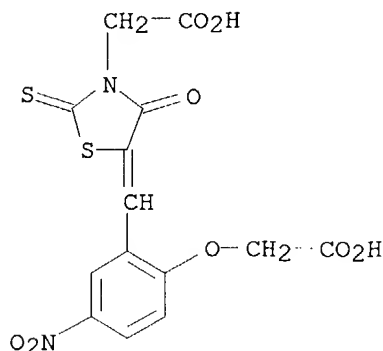
LA English

AB The colored crystalline condensation products from rhodanine (I) and some of its derivs. with formylphenoxyacetic acids in acidic media were examined with the view of obtaining compds. with potential systemic fungicidal or growth regulatory activity. o-OHCC6H4OCH2CO2H (720 mg.) and 532 mg. I in 3 cc. AcOH refluxed with 1 g. NaOAc and 0.1 cc. Ac2O during 0.5 hr., cooled, and filtered yielded 0.90 g. 5-(o-carboxymethoxyphenylmethylene)rhodanine (II), bright yellow, m. 238-40° (decomposition) (aqueous Me2CO). Similarly were prepared the following compds. (crystal form, m.p., and % yield given): 3-Et derivative of II, bright yellow, 206-7° (EtOH), 72; 3-CH2CHCH2 derivative of II, orange-yellow, 153-6° (aqueous MeOH), 45; 3-Ph derivative of II, bright yellow, 265-6° (decomposition) (EtOH), 49; 3-HO2CCH2 derivative of II, yellow, 222-4° (Me2CO-hexane), 45 [mono-Na salt, yellow, m. 288-90° (decomposition) (AcOH), 53%]; p-isomer (III) of II, yellow, 329-30° (aqueous AcOH), 46; 3-Et derivative of III, yellow, 228-9° (AcOH-EtOH), 62; 3-CH2:CHCH2 derivative of III, orange-yellow, 188-90° (Me2CO-hexane), 60; 3-Ph derivative of III, deep yellow, 268-9° (H2O and hexane), 62; 3-HO2CCH2 derivative of III, yellow, 223-5° (Me2CO-hexane), 72; 5-(2-carboxymethoxy-5-nitrophenylmethylene)rhodanine (IV), orange, 225-30° (MeOH), 76; 3-Et derivative of IV, bright yellow, 233-4° (EtOH), 58; 3-CH2:CHCH2 derivative of IV, yellow, 137-9° (C6H6EtOH), 32; 3-Ph derivative of IV, yellow, 166-7° (Me2CO-EtOH), 44; 3-HO2CCH2 derivative of IV, yellow, 229-30° (Me2CO-hexane), 62 [mono-Na salt, yellow, m. >350° (AcOH), 74%].

IT **92061-05-7**, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-nitrobenzylidene]-4-oxo- **94600-42-7**, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-nitrobenzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, sodium salt
(preparation of)

RN 92061-05-7 CAPLUS

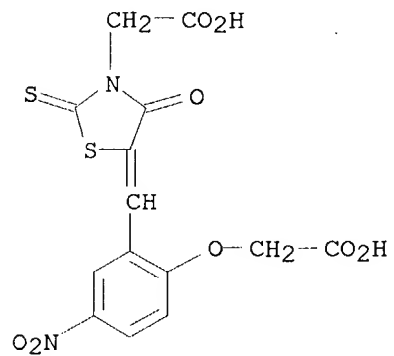
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-nitrobenzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

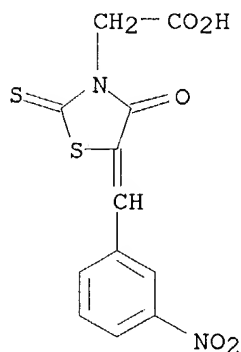
RN 94600-42-7 CAPLUS

CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-nitrobenzylidene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-, sodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●x Na

L3 ANSWER 72 OF 72 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1960:44604 CAPLUS
DN 54:44604
OREF 54:8791f-h
TI Synthesis of thiazolidone derivatives of biological interest. XI.
Rhodanine-3-acetic acid and its derivatives
AU Turkevich, N. M.; Ganitkevich, M. I.
CS Med. Inst., Lvov
SO Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1959), 29, 1699-702
CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 54, 498e. Refluxing rhodanine-3-acetic acid with equimolar amts.
of appropriate aldehyde in the presence of NaOAc in AcOH 2 hrs. gave the
following derivs.: 5-cinnamylidene, 82%, m. 229-31°;
5-(p-anisylidene), 81%, m. 241°; 5-furfurylidene, 88%, m.
207-9°. These treated with dry NH₃ in Me₂CO solution gave: NH₄
rhodanine-3-acetate, 97%, decomposed 191-2°; 5-benzylidene derivative,
85%, decomposed 236-7°; 5-(m-nitrobenzylidene) derivative, 91%, decomposed
234-5°; 5-cinnamylidene derivative, 76%, decomposed 193-4°;
5-(p-anisylidene) derivative, 70%, decomposed 242-3°; 5-furfurylidene
derivative, 85%, decomposed 203-5°. Spectra of the products were shown.
IT **103503-34-0**, 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-m-nitrobenzylidene-4-oxo-
2-thioxo-
(derivs.)
RN 103503-34-0 CAPLUS
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

=> file caold

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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ENTRY	SESSION
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FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
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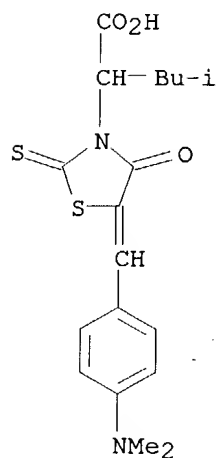
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L4 6 L2

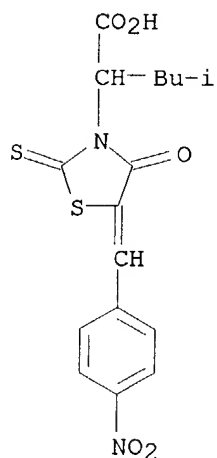
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10/009612

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAOLD COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN CA65:13680c CAOLD
TI 2,4-thiazolidinedithiones, their derivs. and analogs - (I) synthesis and
conversion of of thiorhodanine
AU Grishchuk, A. P.
IT **10513-16-3 13054-69-8 13054-70-1**
RN 10513-16-3 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]- α -
isobutyl-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

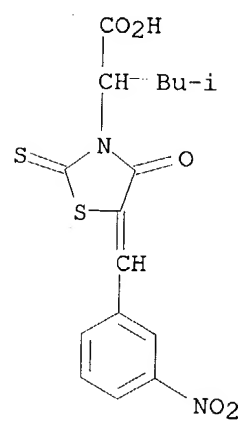


RN 13054-69-8 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -isobutyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-
thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



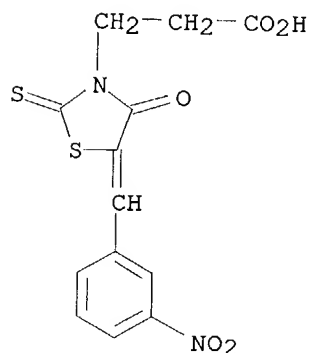
RN 13054-70-1 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -isobutyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-
thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

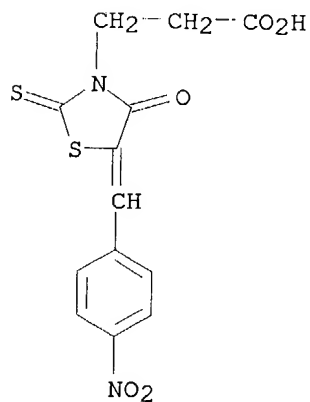


10/009612

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAOLD COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN CA65:7164h CAOLD
TI 3- β -carboxyethylrhodanine and its 5-arylidene derivs.
AU Turkevich, B. M.
IT 7025-22-1 7025-23-2 7025-24-3
7184-83-0
RN 7025-22-1 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

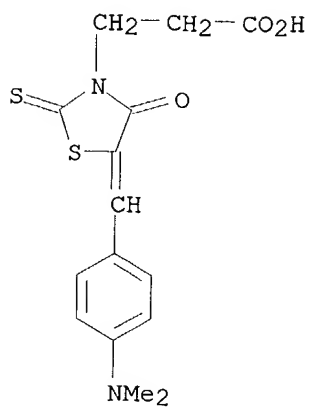


RN 7025-23-2 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



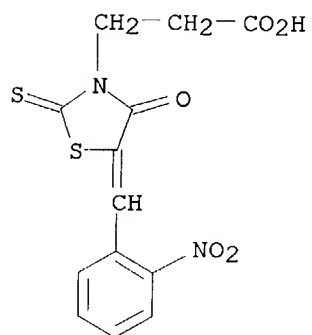
RN 7025-24-3 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



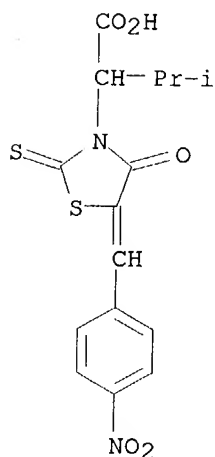
RN 7184-83-0 CAOLD

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(o-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

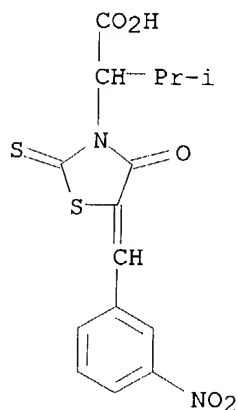


10/009612

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAOLD COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN CA65:5452a CAOLD
TI synthesis and properties of rhodanines obtained from valine
AU Kopluchuk, I. I.
IT 6593-97-1 6593-98-2 6747-43-9
RN 6593-97-1 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -isopropyl-5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

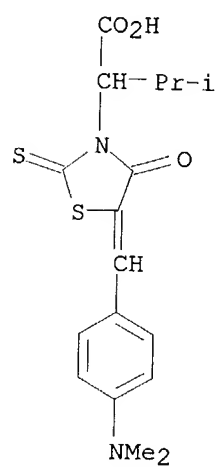


RN 6593-98-2 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, α -isopropyl-5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



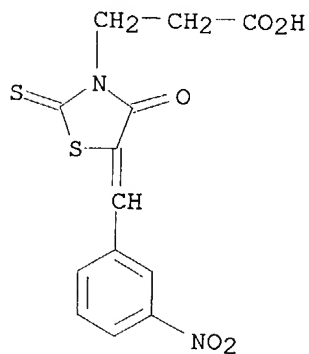
RN 6747-43-9 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]- α -(1-methylethyl)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612

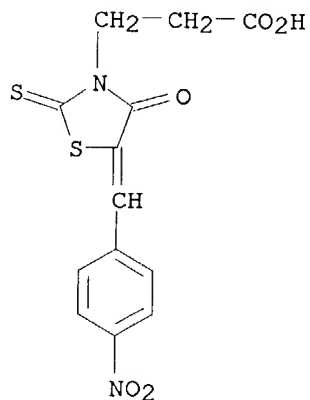


10/009612

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAOLD COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN CA65:4857b CAOLD
TI electronic spectra of 3-(β -carboxy)ethylrhodanine and its 5-arylidene
derivs.
AU Turkevich, B. M.
IT 7025-22-1 7025-23-2 7025-24-3
7184-83-0
RN 7025-22-1 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI,
8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

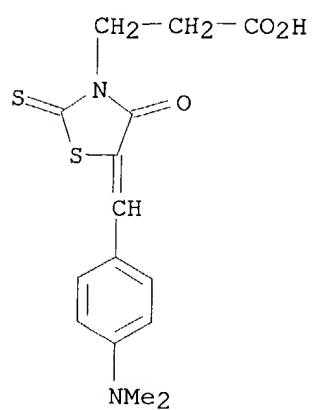


RN 7025-23-2 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(p-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI,
8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



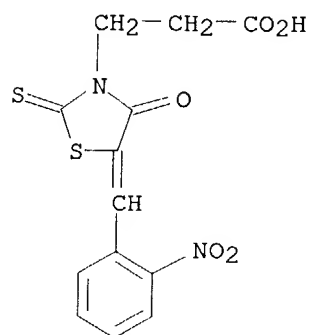
RN 7025-24-3 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidinepropanoic acid, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-4-oxo-
2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/009612



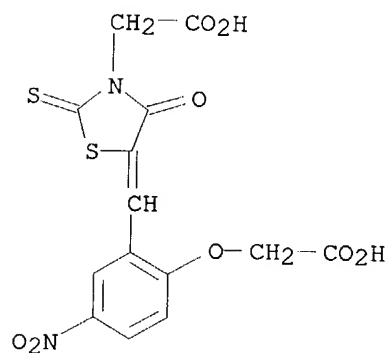
RN 7184-83-0 CAOLD

CN 3-Thiazolidinepropionic acid, 5-(o-nitrobenzylidene)-4-oxo-2-thioxo- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

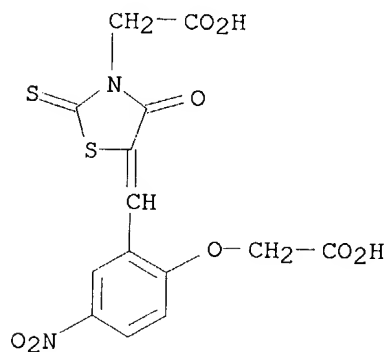


10/009612

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAOLD COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN CA58:13932e CAOLD
TI thiazoline and thiazolidine series - (II) acylation of 2-aminothiazoline
and reduction of the acyl derivs.
AU Kuz'mina, K. K.; Ostroumova, N. G.; Markova, Yu. V.; Shchukina, M. N.
IT **92061-05-7 94600-42-7**
RN 92061-05-7 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-nitrobenzylidene]-4-oxo-
2-thioxo- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



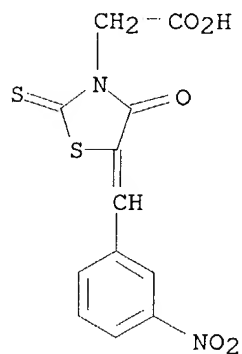
RN 94600-42-7 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-nitrobenzylidene]-4-oxo-
2-thioxo-, sodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● x Na

10/009612

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAOLD COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN CA54:8791h CAOLD
TI synthesis of thiazolidone derivs. of biol. interest - (XII) effect of some
substituents in the mols. of rhodanine derivs. on absorption spectra in
the ultraviolet region
AU Ganitkevich, M. I.; Turkevich, N. M.
IT **103503-34-0**
RN 103503-34-0 CAOLD
CN 3-Thiazolidineacetic acid, 5-[(3-nitrophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/009612

=> log h

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
16.80	640.27

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
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SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 15:51:30 ON 20 AUG 2004